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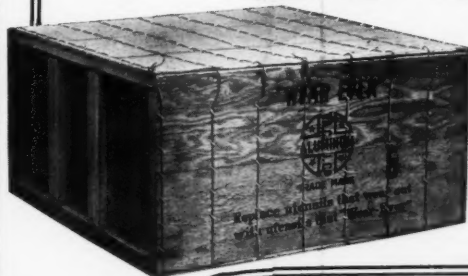
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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No. 9.

## HANDLING CATTLE BONES IN PACKINGHOUSE

### Saving of Marrow from Beef Killing and Cutting Bones

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the sixth in a general series of articles by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers which have appeared in these pages. The preceding articles were on "Prevention of Loss of Ammonia in Tankage and Blood," "Labor Saving Devices in Meat Packing," "Chemical Control in the Packing House," "Inedible Fats for High Grade Tallows," and "Recovery of Fats for Oleo Products." This is the fourth in the special series on conservation of products. The fifth article will appear in an early issue.

These special articles are in addition to the weekly service in answering questions on all phases of packinghouse operation, which is done from week to week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.)

Marrow may be described as the soft vascular tissues found in the central cavities of bones. It is made up of fat, together with red and white blood corpuscles. In packinghouse parlance, however, marrow means more than this, and the word "marrow" has often been applied to the oil recovered from bones which have been cleaned from meat and adhering fat, so that practically all of the oil would necessarily have to come from the marrow within the bone.

It is with this definition in view that we shall discuss this subject. Probably the most logical way to handle the subject would be to begin with the bones on the killing floor, and follow them down through the various departments.

Cattle skulls, jaws and feet which are removed directly from the killing floor are used for the production of high-grade tallow and neatsfoot oil. These are recovered by cooking them in open vats with live steam, then allowing the contents of the vats to settle, skimming off the tallow, or neatsfoot oil, as the case may be. The bone liquor, or water in which the bones are cooked, is used as tank water, and from it is recovered either glue or "stick."

After all the fat possible is removed from the cattle skulls they are split, brains are removed, and then they are ready for washing. This washing is usually carried on in cooking tanks with cold water, in order to remove as much as possible of the adhering blood. This must be done in order to prevent the quick decomposition which may occur when blood is present, and to preserve the quality of the rendered oils.

There are times when market conditions make it profitable to keep the edible portion of the skull separate from the

inedible and render it to obtain edible tallow.

#### Handling Cattle Jaws and Feet.

Cattle jaws, after being split so that the tallow may be recovered from them, are handled in exactly the same manner as the cattle skulls. The hind or back edible portion, which does not contain any teeth, is rendered for edible tallow, while the front or inedible portion, which does contain teeth, produces inedible tallow. When handled properly the tallows rendered from the cooking of these bones should be of an exceptionally high grade, and should not contain over 1% free fatty acids.

After the bones have been cooked and the vats skimmed of their fat, the bones are carefully removed and dried on coils, producing the raw bones of commerce, or are transferred direct to the glue house. The residue left in the tanks, which is composed of tissues, is transferred to the rendering tanks for further cooking under pressure.

When the cattle feet are received from the killing floor, the sinews are first removed and sent to the glue house. The knuckles are then removed from the shins. The front feet produce flat shins and the hind feet round shins. The feet themselves are then scalded, the toes are pinched off, and sorted into black, striped and white hoofs.

The black and striped hoofs, after drying, are used for fertilizer, and the white are sold for use in the button and comb industry. Shin bones and knuckles are thoroughly cooked, before which they are very carefully washed, and are sorted into piles of shin bones and knuckle bones.

#### High Grade Neatsfoot Oil.

The cooking of these bones yields a very high grade of neatsfoot oil, known as extra prime. The shin bones are used by the cutlery manufacturers for knife handles and similar materials. The

knuckle bones are sent to the glue house to be used in manufacturing glue.

The washing before cooking should be followed out very carefully, so as to produce the highest grade of finished product. It is never advisable to hold any bones from the killing floor over night, as they deteriorate very quickly, and under these conditions the finished bones are very dark and the oil has an off flavor.

The cutting bones include all bones produced in the cutting-up and boning-out of cattle, and consist of the following: Plate bones, rump bones, butt bones, chuck bones, strip bones, rib bones, blade bones, tail bones, front shank bones, hind shank bones.

In most establishments the boning of cattle is done on a piecework basis, and it is very important that a close check be kept at all times of the trimmings and condition of the bones coming to the tank room. If a very small amount of meat is allowed to remain on the bones, this amounts to considerable loss in a day's business.

#### Bone Oils and Their Uses.

All of the bones, with the exception of shanks, are cooked in open vats or under pressure at reduced temperatures for the recovery of liquors for beef extract and glue, at the same time giving high-grade bone oils and edible tallows. The bone oils from the first cooking, which are high in color and very neutral in flavor, are used to a large extent in the manufacture of oleomargarine. The residue from the pressure tanks, when dried and put through the fertilizer, is known as steamed bone.

Shank bones are sawed when delivered from the cutting room, and the marrow contained in the shin bones is blown out with compressed air after these bones have been heated in hot water for 15 or 20 minutes. This is merely to loosen the marrow on the outside so that it will come out easily. The marrow is then sent to the oleo department, and when melted will produce a high colored oleo oil for oleomargarine manufacture. After this marrow has been removed, the shin bones are cooked in an open vat for the removal of tissue, and further recovery of oil, which is also sent to the oleo factory.

After the shin bones are washed and dried, they are called "hard bones", and are classified as follows: Front shank—cannon bone; blade bone. Hind shank—buttock bone; thigh bone.

### Plant Up-keep

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled, "Maintenance and Upkeep of Packing Plants." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.



## Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

### IMPORTANT CAR DECISION.

The Supreme Court of Illinois in its decision of December 21, 1920, a rehearing on which was denied February 3, 1921, in the case of Gustafson et al vs. Michigan Central Railroad Co., 129 Northeastern 516, established a rule of law of interest to every owner of private tank or refrigerator cars.

C. A. Gustafson and others engaged in the oil business at Cushing, Oklahoma, shipped a car of oil in a tank car furnished by themselves to the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan. The oil was unloaded and the car started on its return journey to Cushing.

At Joliet, Illinois, it was delayed for 18 days and the car owners claimed damages to the extent of the rental value of the car, said to be reasonably worth \$10 per day.

The trial jury awarded a verdict for \$180, upon which judgment was rendered. The Appellate Court affirmed the judgment and granted a certificate of importance and an appeal to the State Supreme Court.

On appeal the railroads set up the allegation that only the Interstate Commerce Commission could fix the compensation for these cars; but the court pointed out that this was a claim for damages, and, as such, not subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission.

Said the Court: "Either appellees had their right of action in the courts to recover of appellant or they were without any remedy. It certainly cannot be the law that a carrier may negligently keep and detain, without using it in hauling, a car belonging to and furnished by the shipper for a month, for six months, or even longer, causing thereby substantial damage to the owner, without incurring any liability to the owner of the car."

A careful reading of this decision seemingly justifies the belief that the same principle applies alike to all types of privately owned cars. If this be true, this remedy may assist the car owners in getting more prompt movement of their equipment.

### RATES ON FRESH FROZEN BONES.

Packers will be interested in a number of complaints filed by packers who have shipped fresh frozen bones free of meat, to gelatine manufacturers in various parts of the country. According to the complaints, of which the one filed by Wilson & Company, under date of February 11, 1921, is typical, the carriers frequently compelled the shippers to pay on the carload fresh meat rate, which is almost prohibitive when used on a commodity of this kind. Complaints ask that the sixth class rate, applicable on "Bones N. O. I. B. N.," as described in the Consolidated classification, be used on all shipments. Reparation aggregating thousands of dollars is involved in the several complaints.

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE MATTERS.

Recent complaints made before the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by that body in cases of interest to meat packers are as follows:

**Ice Rates to Chicago.**—In a complaint entitled Wilson & Company vs. Director General, I. C. C. Docket No. 12062, the rates on ice from Shell Lake, Wis., to Chi-

cago are attacked. Reparation of approximately \$2,000 is asked on 100 carloads which moved at a rate of 16½ cents per 100 lbs. during 1919. A rate of 12½ cents was established subsequent to the movement and reparation to this basis is sought. This case is set for hearing at Chicago March 7, 1921, before Examiner Mackley.

**Hog Rates to Oklahoma City.**—In Morton-Gregson Company, et al., vs. Director General et al., the complainant seeks reparation of approximately \$5,000 on 175 cars of hogs which moved from Nebraska City, Nebr., to Oklahoma City, Okla. The rates paid ranged from 49 cents June 24, 1918, to 75½ cents August 26, 1920.

**Fresh Meat and Packing House Product Rates to Oklahoma.**—Wilson & Company and subsidiary concerns have filed several complaints attacking the rates paid on fresh meat and packing house products from various packing houses to Oklahoma points. These are briefly described as follows:

**Wilson & Company vs. Director General, et al., I. C. C. Docket No. 12067.** This asks reparation of approximately \$25,000 by reason of unreasonable and discriminatory rates paid in 400 carloads of fresh meat and packing house products moved from Kansas City to Tulsa, Okla.

**Wilson & Co., et al., vs. Director General et al., I. C. C. Docket No. 12068.** This asks reparation of \$700 on shipments of fresh green meats shipped from Nebraska City to Oklahoma City. Prior to April 24, 1920, complainant paid \$1.11½ per 100 lbs., although a rate of \$.80½ applied from Omaha, through Nebraska City.

**Wilson & Company, et al., vs. Director General, et al.** This asks for reparation of \$1,500 on fresh meat, carload, shipped from Chicago to Oklahoma City. It is claimed that any rate in excess of \$.82 is at present unlawful.

**Albert Lea Packing Co., Inc., et al., vs. Director General.** This asks for reparation

of \$1,500 on fresh meat, carload, shipped from Albert Lea, Minn., to Oklahoma City. Shipments moved on basis of the third class rate, although lower rates applied from South St. Paul through Albert Lea. The rate paid was \$1.34 per 100 lbs., and reparation on basis of the \$.82 rate established April 23, 1920, is sought.

**Reduced Rates on Live Poultry.**—In Live Poultry & Dairy Shippers' Traffic Association vs. Director General, as agent, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, et al., 60 I. C. C. 284, I. C. C. Docket No. 11011, opinion No. 6634, the Interstate Commerce Commission directed the carriers in official classification territory to establish third class rating on live poultry, carloads, in lieu of the present second class rating. Reparation was denied.

**Rates on Sheep and Lambs in Double Deck Cars.**—A complaint was filed recently, entitled Swift & Co.; J. J. Harrington & Co., Inc.; New England Dressed Meat & Wool Co.; vs. John Barton Payne, agent, et al., Docket No. 12113. It charges as unjust and unreasonable, rates on sheep and lambs in double deck cars from Nashville, Tenn., from points in Canada and from points in Official Classification Territory to points in Official Classification Territory, in that a minimum of 22,000 pounds per car was applied. It asks for a minimum of 18,000 pounds and reparation in the sum of \$25,000.

**Rates on Livestock to Omaha.**—In the case of Omaha Livestock Exchange vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., et al., Docket No. 12048, the Commission has permitted the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association to intervene and be treated as a party to the case. It alleges that rates on livestock to Omaha from points in Nebraska and the neighboring states are unreasonable through defendants' failure to absorb the whole of the switching and terminal charges. The National Livestock Shippers' League and the Sioux City Livestock Exchange have also been per-

(Continued on page 30.)

## EUROPEAN MARKET FOR U. S. CASINGS

### Future Trade Depends on Rates of Exchange

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Germany, Jan. 27, 1921.

The European market for casings has been comparatively good this winter, with Germany the greatest consumer, as she always has been. Arrivals from South America have to a certain extent influenced the prices of United States beef casings, but up to the present time imports from Australasia have been too small to offer any competition. England, France, Sweden and Denmark supply the German market with a number of beef casings but these do not compete with United States goods, as they are used by the sausage-makers for special purposes.

Hog casings are imported from China, those from the United States being more expensive, and also too wide to suit the German trade. Consumption of hog casings in Germany is considerably less than in pre-war times, for it is more profitable now to use narrow and medium beef rounds.

The fact that United States casings are sold by weight constitutes another drawback. This had no effect upon the demand prior to 1914, for at that time there was no great difference in price between hog casings sold by weight and by measure. The production of hog casings in all of Europe is not large, but nevertheless sausage manufacturers abstain from buying United

States casings on account of their high price per metre.

There are not sufficient sheep casings produced in the world since the entire East has ceased to be a source of supply. This is shown by the fact that United States firms are trying to buy small, narrow hog casings in Asia, to be used as wide sheep casings.

Scandinavia will not be a large buyer this year of overseas beef casings. France wants mostly selected goods, but she will take United States hog casings provided they cannot be secured more cheaply from China. The latter is probable, as the tael exchange is bound to go down, partly as a result of steps taken by France and England to keep out German merchants and German competition.

The casing and meat trade of Germany has been dependent on the exchange value of the reichsmark. At present the situation is dangerous for all those in Germany who are engaged in the import trade. In November and December of last year German merchants had to pay 75 to 80 marks for an American dollar, and the present rate of exchange is 60 to 62 marks per dollar. As the exchange value of the mark goes up, the stocks of goods held by German merchants become less valuable; therefore they are buying practically nothing at present.

This state of affairs, however, will make the trade healthier later on. There will be small stocks of beef casings in Germany in the spring of 1921, and if the rate of exchange by that time is 2 or 3 cents to the mark, a good casing trade can be predicted.



## House Balks at Cold Storage Radicalism

Radical cold storage legislation at Washington, as formulated in the conference committees of the two houses and passed by the Senate, met a stumbling block in the House on February 23. The House by an overwhelming majority refused to adopt the radical measure recommended in the conference report, and sent the report back to conference.

With but a few days left of the session, it is doubtful if a cold storage bill goes through. Packing and cold storage interests would have been glad to see a fair measure passed, if only as a check to recurrent agitation. The Gronna bill as it originally passed the Senate was some such measure, patterned as it was after the uniform cold storage law of a dozen or more states. But the unexplained action of the conference committee in inserting amendments which were extreme made the bill impossible. These objections were set forth fully in last week's issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Progress of the fight on the conference report gave rise to charges of "packer lobbying," etc., and as usual the politicians took the opportunity to put the meat interests in the wrong light, and to make what capital they could out of attacking them. In replying to such misrepresentations made by one senator in a speech, Thomas Creigh, general counsel for the Cudahy Packing Company, sent this senator an open letter in which he discussed the case at some length and gave the packers' views on this legislation. In the course of this letter Mr. Creigh said:

### Weakness of Proposed Legislation.

"I feel sure that upon calling it to your attention you, however, will agree with me that the following was the course of our discussion and that the inference that the packers generally are lobbying to defeat the conference report is entirely unwarranted.

"I did say to you that I thought the packers generally felt that the House bill, as it originally passed and came to the Senate, was impracticable, extremely costly in operation, uncertain in its terms, and subject to the defect that it probably would seriously jeopardize the interests of the livestock producers and create misapprehension in the minds of the consumers as regards the wholesomeness of all meats.

"The exact point of difficulty was that the bill failed to distinguish between meats which had been stored in a cold storage warehouse and between those which in the normal course of slaughter, chilling, shipping and sale had been handled under proper refrigeration. Under the terms of the bill it was likely that there would be no "fresh meat" offered on the markets, but that everything would have to be marked 'Cold Storage,' and then it would be subject to the general public prejudice against cold storage goods which, even though it may be entirely unwarranted, is nevertheless a very real thing.

### Senate Bill a Fair Measure.

"The bill, as it was reported out from the Senate Agricultural Committee, and as it passed the Senate, removed these objections and was a workable, simple, fair measure. Far from opposing cold storage legislation, the packers have consistently been advocating it, and have sought only to have removed from the bill the items which were really objectionable and unwarranted. And they had in mind at all times not only their immediate interests, but those of the livestock pro-

ducers, who should be interested, of course, in having the products of the animals sold to the best advantage possible. They were also at all times interested in everything that will produce the sale of the most wholesome foods under the best possible conditions and with the least expense to the consumer.

"Unfortunately, when the conference report was agreed upon a few days ago, it developed that the Senate had receded from its modifications, which had been made after very careful deliberation, and which the packers and others expected would be included in the final legislation.

### What Packer Tried to Do.

"My conference with you yesterday morning was directed to the point of ascertaining from you whether it would still be possible to have the matter so taken up between the House and the Senate that at least three very objectionable and utterly unfair provisions would be corrected. My whole thought was in the effort to secure economical, just and reasonable legislation.

"I stated to you that, under the terms of the bill as it now stands, all meats which had been handled through the chilling rooms of packing houses and in refrigerated cars and branch houses and which were not sold for consumption within ten days from the day of slaughter would apparently have to be marked 'Cold Storage.' I stated to you that it appeared to me that the net result of this would be that practically no fresh meat could be offered on the markets of the country. The bill as it passed the Senate allowed a period of time of thirty days before the requirement with respect to marking the goods 'Cold Storage' began.

### Made Cured Meats "Cold Storage."

"I then pointed out to you the second point that in the normal process of pickling and curing meats, such as hams, and bacon, which take from forty to sixty days in the process under refrigeration, it seemed certain that they would all have

(Continued on page 40.)

### WM. DAVIES CO. FINANCES.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Wm. Davies Co., Inc., of Canada and Chicago, was held in Chicago during the past week. Present officers were re-elected, including President E. C. Fox of Toronto, Vice President and Secretary James S. Agar, and Vice President and Treasurer John T. Agar, Chicago. In common with other packing concerns the Davies Company met post-war readjustments in inventories and made a financial showing accordingly.

The statement of the company for the year ended Sept. 25, 1920, shows a net loss of \$102,150, after all charges. Profits from operations, less depreciation, were \$571,276, and other income brought the total up to \$745,040, which was more than wiped out by interest charges of \$847,191. The balance sheet shows current assets of \$12,392,784 and current liabilities of \$9,660,829. The company was formed in December, 1919, to consolidate the Davies and Agar packing interests.

### ARMOUR STOCK DIVIDEND.

Due to the present business and financial conditions, Armour & Company has declared a dividend of 50 per cent on the old \$100,000,000 outstanding common stock, and has postponed further action. The action is explained in the following statement:

"The recapitalization of Armour & Company, including the reclassification of its common stock into class A and class B shares, as announced by the company last July, has been authorized. Of such authorized new stock there has been issued \$50,000,000 par value class A and \$50,000,000 par value class B stock to the old stockholders in exchange for the \$100,000,000 par value common stock held by them.

"According to the plan, this was to be followed by the declaration of a 100 per cent stock dividend, payable in class B stock. This, however, has been only partially carried out by the declaration of the payment of a 50 per cent class B stock dividend to such stockholders in December, further action in respect thereto having been postponed by the directors owing to conditions affecting the industry during the latter part of the year."

### PACKERS SELL YARDS STOCK.

Sale by Armour & Company of its interests in the Chicago stockyards to F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston was authorized on Feb. 24 by the District of Columbia Supreme court. As the company owned only twenty shares of stock in the yards, and Prince & Co. the remainder, the government interposed no objections. The price was given as \$1,500,000.

The court also consented to the sale by Armour & Co. of forty shares of the Denver, Colo., stockyards stock to George Grainger. The price was not made public.

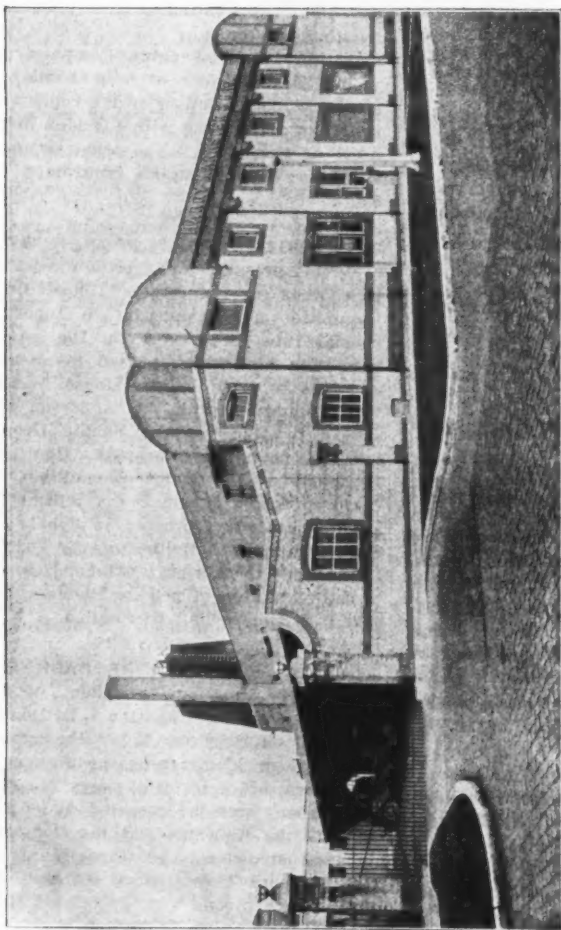
Hearings on other features of the revised plans of five packers for disposal of their stockyard, stockyard terminal and market newspaper holdings in accordance with the voluntary decree issued about a year ago were continued until next Monday. The court intimated that plans filed by Morris & Company, Wilson & Company, and the Cudahy Packing Company providing for surrender of their holding to a trust company named by the court were nearly in accordance with the idea in the mind of the court. The trust company would be under complete control of the court.

### WILL NOT REPORT PACKER BILL.

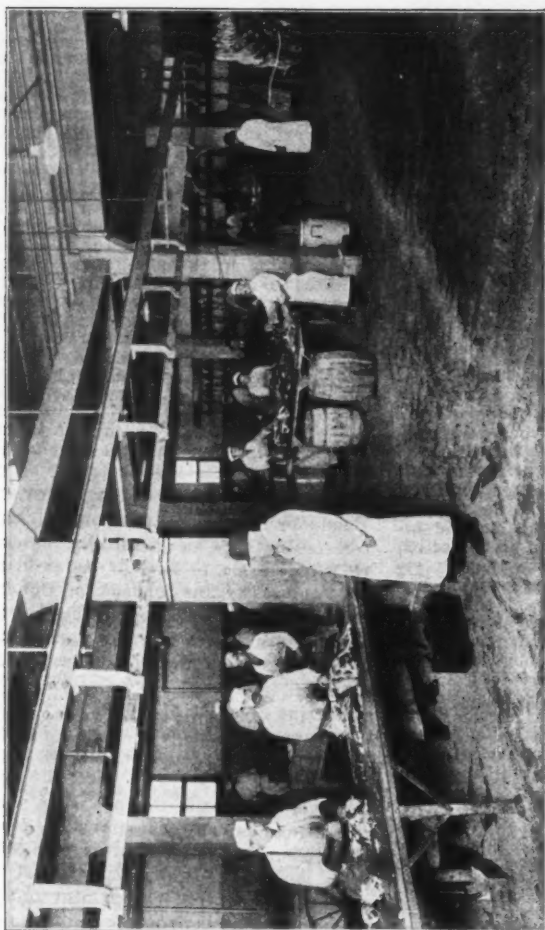
Further pressure was exerted during the past week to induce the House Rules Committee at Washington to report a special rule for a vote on the packer regulation bill, which passed the Senate and was reported by the House Agriculture Committee with the Anderson substitute in place of the Senate Gronna livestock commission measure. Chairman Campbell of the Rules Committees refused to report a rule to set a time for a vote, and when pressed in debate declared that the activities of the federal government already have extended too far in the regulation of private business, and that it is time a halt was called.

### DEATH OF BALTIMORE PACKER.

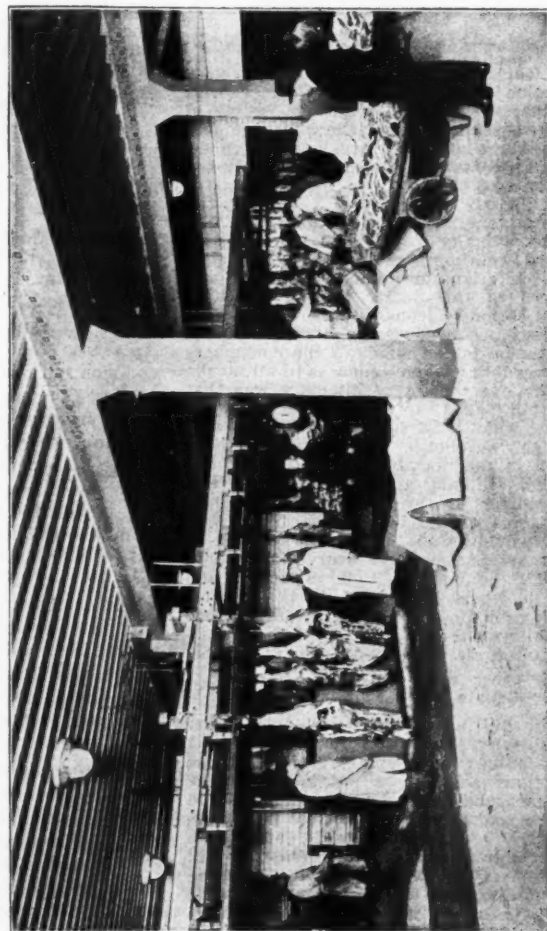
Henry C. Kaufman, president of the Kaufman Packing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., died on February 12, at the age of 68 years. Mr. Kaufman has been engaged in the meat business for 45 years. In 1906 his company was incorporated under the name of the Kaufman Packing Company and conducted one of the three plants at the Baltimore Union Stock Yards. Mr. Kaufman's five sons were associated with him in the business.



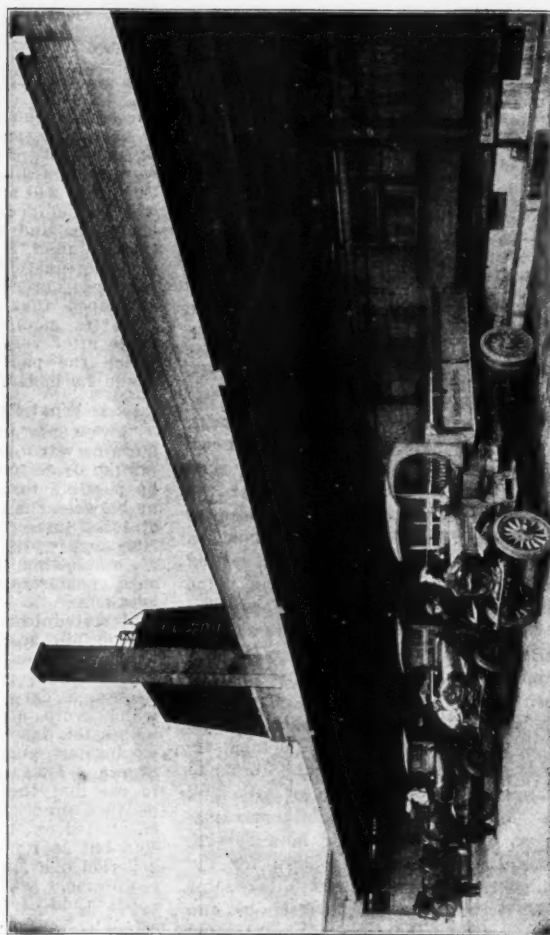
VIEW OF HARRY MANASTER & BRO.'S PLANT, WEST 37TH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



CUTTING DEPARTMENT ON THE SECOND FLOOR.



VIEW OF THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.



CITY LOADING DOCK WITH COUNTERBALANCED CONCRETE CANOPY.



## MODERN BEEF CUTTING AND PACKING PLANT

### Equipment and Methods Which Make Money for Manaster

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—This is one of a series of articles describing modern meat packing and slaughtering plants which have been appearing in the pages of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER from time to time. The present article should be of special interest since it describes the most modern type of wholesale meat plant. No killing is done here, but an immense beef distributing trade is carried on, with the handling of offal and by-products accordingly in the most sanitary, efficient and economical manner.)

Bordering on the Chicago Union Stock Yards, and provided with the switching facilities of the Chicago Junction Railway, which means direct connection with all of the twenty-four trunk lines entering Chicago, is the wholesale meat plant of Harry Manaster & Brother. For eighteen years this firm has conducted a wholesale beef cutting and packing business in Chicago, and for the last three years has been established in its present plant, which contains many interesting and instructive features.

Upon entering the plant a visitor is at once impressed with the cleanliness of the floors, walls and fixtures, and the sanitary methods used in handling the meats. Sanitation is greatly facilitated by the construction of the building, which is of concrete and steel throughout. The concrete floors are sloped toward drains which carry off the water used in flushing the various rooms. All departments are well lighted and well ventilated.

As soon as they are unloaded the carcasses are taken to the cooler by means of overhead conveyors, which eliminate a great deal of handling. The cooling system is unique in that all of the brine pipes are located near the ceiling and the air is cooled as rapidly as it rises to a uniform temperature of 33 degrees Fahrenheit. The pipes are above and do not conflict with the tracks for the conveyors, which latter are hung on separate beams of concrete and steel by means of bolts embedded in the concrete.

#### Automatic Conveyors from Cooling to Cutting Floors.

The carcasses leave the cooler on the same conveyors and are carried by an automatic conveyor to the second floor, where the cutting department is located. One of the features of the cutting and packing room is the system of lighting. Two large skylights extend the entire length of the roof and admit the direct rays of the sun, while the walls contain a number of windows furnishing abundance of light to all parts of the room. The conveyors extend the length of the room and are so arranged that carcasses may be automatically carried down to the first floor when so desired.

The cooperage department is also on the second floor. Here barrels are made and repaired and old barrels are cleansed. A steel conveyor lifts the barrels directly from the unloading platform to the cooperage room, which is arranged so that all unnecessary labor in handling is done away with. The barrels are delivered by the conveyor directly in front of the washer and the room opens directly into the packing department where the bar-

rels are used. There are also two skylights in this room.

Returning to the first floor, the meat reaches the shipping room, where it is weighed and hauled out either to the car-loading platform on the north side of the building or to the local loading dock on the west side.

The shipping room is a model of sanitation and convenience. The walls are of white glazed tile which are kept scrupulously clean. The concrete floor is sloped toward drains which lead to the sewers, similar to the floor construction in the other departments, and it is given a thorough scrubbing every day.

#### Scales and Shipping Platform.

The scale box contains four scales which can be operated by one man, practically at the same time. It is admirably located, being just between the incoming and outgoing doors. Thus meat coming in is weighed on one scale and meat going out is weighed on the scale at the opposite side of the box, with no confusion. A check scale is situated near the exit to the car-loading dock.

The local shipping platform is protected by a canopy so constructed of concrete and steel as to eliminate all posts which would interfere with the operation of the trucks. The canopy extends out beyond the platform far enough to protect the trucks while they are being loaded and it is sloped toward the building with drain pipes at regular intervals to carry off the water. The car-loading platform is also of concrete and is long enough to permit the loading of several cars at once.

A garage for housing the fleet of trucks is built adjacent to the loading dock and even this is kept scrupulously clean. It has a concrete floor with drains and it is provided with doors which open to the car-loading platform. When it is desirable, meat can be hauled through the garage and loaded directly into the cars by means of these doors.

#### For Welfare of Employees.

The Harry Manaster & Brother plant is well equipped to provide for the welfare of employees. A wash room and locker room has been installed on the second floor and this room is cleaned daily and thus kept in a highly sanitary condition. Another room on the second floor is used as a lunch room and assembly room. On the first floor there is a second wash room which adjoins the shipping department. The ideal lighting and ventilating systems in all departments of the plant provide healthful and pleasant working conditions.

From the outside the establishment presents the same appearance of neatness and efficiency as it does from the inside. The building is of reinforced concrete, faced with brick, and therefore is entirely fireproof; as an extra precaution, however, there are three fire escapes, located conveniently. The lot upon which it stands is large enough to allow considerable expansion in the future. In fact, there is room for another building the size of the present one immediately adjacent.

This business was founded in 1903 by Harry Manaster. With his brother and partner, Henry Manaster, he has built up a business in eighteen years which ranks as one of the best-reputed in the trade.

## Business Favors Repeal of Excess Profits Tax

An almost unanimous demand for repeal of the excess-profits tax has been made by the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a national referendum vote, the result of which has just been made public. The ballot was taken on a report of the chamber's committee on taxation advancing fifteen proposals for changes in the present method of federal tax levies.

Although the committee recommended substitutes for the excess-profits tax, the vote of the chamber's membership on these proposals was not conclusive. A considerable majority voted against an increase in income taxes, proposed as a means of substituting some of the revenues derived from the excess-profits tax, and at the same time there was a majority vote against any form of sales tax, suggested both as a substitute for and in addition to other forms of tax.

A proposal that excess taxes be levied partly to take the place of the excess-profits tax was carried.

The vote makes it clear that business men are united in their view that the excess-profits tax hampers business operations and retards the progress of readjustment. Among the objections to the tax as pointed out by the committee are that it produces inequities; that it is difficult of administration; that price reduc-

tions will decrease revenues from this source, and that the tax encourages extravagance.

A striking reaction was shown in the vote against increased income taxes. It was obvious to the voters that such increases would fall on the middle class of incomes, since little more can be derived from smaller incomes, and because taxes already are so high on the larger incomes that those receiving large incomes are investing in tax-free securities and thus defeating the purpose of the tax.

#### Against Any Form of Sales Tax.

In the committee's proposal that excise taxes be put on some articles of wide use, but not of first necessity, the idea was held that such a tax would be a supplementary levy. This recommendation received slightly more than the two-thirds votes necessary to carry.

The majority voting against any form of sales tax was a considerable one. Organizations voting for the sales tax were asked to indicate whether they preferred a general turnover tax, a limited turnover tax, or a retail sales tax. Few voted for a limited turnover tax, and as between a general turnover tax and a retail sales tax a small majority favored the latter.

The committee submitting the report itself opposed the sales tax, but put the proposition to a vote because of the wide interest in proposals that have come from a number of quarters for a tax of this nature. The referendum as it went out to members contained the best arguments that have been made both for and against the tax.

(Continued on page 42.)



## TRADE GLEANINGS

Charter has been applied for by the Klem Packing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wilson & Company have completed the new building which will house their branch at Hazelton, Pa.

The Phospho-Germ Manufacturing Company, New Bern, N. C., will rebuild their fertilizer plant which was burned at a loss of \$25,000.

The California Dressed Beef Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has erected a big addition to its plant and has installed a compound lard department.

The old packing plant at El Reno, Okla., has been purchased by a St. Louis firm and will be opened for operation as soon as the plant can be overhauled and re-modeled.

The Standard Packing Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has just completed a new beef cooler and has increased its hog killing capacity by installing a new hog killing outfit.

The Hauser Packing Company, Los Angeles, Calif., is building a new hog killing house and rebuilding their beef killing house. In connection with the new building they are installing a new hog killing outfit.

The Owosso Packing Company has been incorporated at Detroit, Mich., with a capital of \$25,000, to conduct a wholesale packing, meat and butcher business. The incorporators are William Telger, Harold G. Telger and Edward L. Carr.

At the annual meeting of the Northwestern Packing Company, Helena, Mont., O. A. Anderson was elected president, and

C. C. Gray was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The company expects to complete its packing plant near East Helena this year.

Lever Bros., the English soap manufacturers, are to take over the American Linseed Company, of Baltimore, Md. The plan for the transaction is about completed and will be presented to the stockholders of the American Linseed Company at the annual meeting in March.

The Higgins Packing Company, Omaha, Nebr., has begun operations in the hog-killing department of its new plant and has installed a new modern hog scraper, capable of handling 150 hogs per hour. George Pelronnet has become connected with the company in the capacity of sales manager and superintendent.

### EQUITY PACKING OPERATIONS.

Persistent rumors that the Equity packing plant at Fargo, N. D., was in financial straits—that it had shut down and ceased operations, and similar stories—the daily newspapers have prompted The National Provisioner to get first-hand information as to the situation. The facts as set forth in an admirably clear and frank statement by the officials of the corporation are as follows:

"The plant was shut down for a period of about a week during the inauguration of a new manager, and for some necessary repairs to the plant.

"Like practically all other plants in the packing industry, the operation of this plant in 1920 was a losing proposition. The Equity Cooperative Packing Company was newly-organized and had the handicap of having to establish its business in an unfavorable period, a readjustment of prices which has effected the packing industry

as seriously as almost any other line in the country.

"The Equity Cooperative Packing Company has a modern, fully equipped plant, capable of producing in an efficient manner meats and by-products. It has a weekly capacity of 3,000 hogs, 600 cattle and 1,000 calves or sheep. It was constructed in 1916-17 from designs and under the supervision of the Packers Architectural Engineering Company of Chicago, and is considered fully up-to-date in every respect. It also has ample yards and trackage.

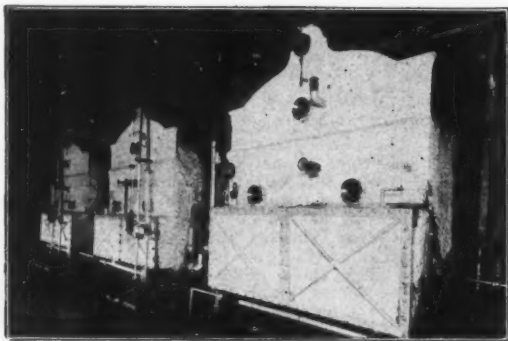
"The company has capital liabilities of \$2,000,000, held by nearly 20,000 shareholders, largely farmers. In connection with the plant the company owns a neat modern village of 25 houses, with its own lighting, water and sewer system. The houses are new, modern, of 4 to 6 room capacity, and rent at \$25.00 to \$35.00 per month to employees.

"It has a fine farm of 410 acres, of beautiful Red River Valley land, modern farm buildings, silos, etc., and a herd of dairy cows; a modern hotel with 30 rooms, a store, cafe, poolroom, etc., for the accommodation of employees and patrons of the plant. It is located 4½ miles west of Fargo, making the residences, hotel, cafe, store and similar institutions a necessary part of the equipment.

"In January, during the period in which the plant was stated in many newspaper articles to be shut down, the production was 2,051 head of meat animals, or about one-third the average monthly output when the plant was operating on full time.

"The plant and equipment are free from encumbrance of any kind or nature. Like all new industries, particularly those of a pioneer nature, many mistakes were made by the management. Operating during the war and in the period since that time, it has had adverse conditions to meet, had spent a large portion of its working capital in establishing its plant and branch houses, and is now in the same

(Continued on page 30.)



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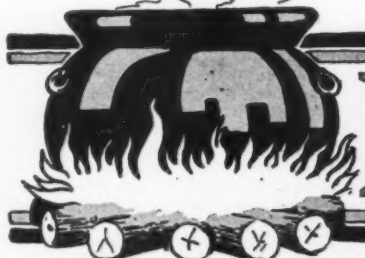
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Supply Association

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can Can Company, Chicago; W. J. Richter, Armour  
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### FAVOR COLD STORAGE LAW

When it voted down the conference re-  
port on the cold storage bill this week and  
sent the bill back to conference, the House  
at Washington saw what the Senate did  
not, apparently. It saw that the bill as  
reported, if it became a law, would not  
only make the marketing of fresh meat  
impossible in interstate trade, but that it  
would go to the ridiculous extreme of  
branding hams and bacon as "cold storage  
goods."

A packer representative who was at  
Washington in the interest of adequate  
cold storage legislation called attention  
to the further fact that such a law would  
seriously depreciate the value of meat an-  
imals, add a million dollars a year to the  
cost of handling meat and other perishable  
food products for market, and increase the  
consumer's burden accordingly.

For calling these facts to the attention  
of a senator in private conversation this  
packer representative was publicly misrep-  
resented on the floor of the Senate. Such  
misrepresentations of the attitude of the  
meat trade are common, and unfortunately  
they are commonly accepted as the truth.

This packer representative later called  
the attention of the senator in a letter to  
the fact that packers are not against cold  
storage legislation. They are in favor of  
it, and have been working for it. They  
need it as much as anybody to protect them  
in their business. They would prefer the  
passage of a cold storage bill at this ses-  
sion rather than to postpone action to a  
later day. They are as anxious as any-  
body for a good cold storage law, and  
though demagogic camouflage may ob-  
scure the fact, they are likely to go on  
being for it until it becomes an actuality.

### A CHANCE TO ECONOMIZE

It will be impossible to bring about un-  
der the present wasteful appropriation  
system the economy and efficiency in pub-  
lic business which the country is demand-  
ing at this time, in the opinion of Joseph  
H. Defrees, president of the Chamber of  
Commerce of the United States. Urging  
enactment of the budget bill by the pres-  
ent Congress, he says that the pending  
budget bill is the most important of the  
legislative measures now in position for  
passage.

It is not realized, apparently, what the  
situation is. There is not the slightest  
opposition worthy of note to a budget sys-  
tem for the national government in either  
party. In fact, both parties are committed  
to it by their platforms, and the President-  
elect has publicly expressed his desire for  
this reform. It is demanded by business  
as a vital part of plans for true economy

in government expenditures. Evidence of  
this is the almost unanimous endorsement  
of a budget plan by the organization mem-  
bers of the Chamber of Commerce of the  
United States in referendum in 1912, reit-  
erated time and time again by delegates  
of hundreds of commercial organizations  
at annual meetings of the National  
Chamber.

At the last session a bill which passed  
Congress was vetoed by President Wilson  
because of a provision that two new offi-  
cers, a comptroller general and an as-  
sistant comptroller general, to be ap-  
pointed by the President, should be re-  
movable only by Congress. The veto was  
upheld in the House, the bill modified ac-  
cordingly, passed by the House, and sent  
to the Senate in the closing days of the  
session, where it failed to obtain a vote.  
It was on the Senate calendar when Con-  
gress reconvened on December 6, and  
there it has remained.

It is unfortunate that the attention of  
members of Congress should be occupied  
with political legislation to the exclusion  
of such vital economic matters. Our na-  
tional legislators at this time are all  
worked up over "governmental extrava-  
gance," and announce their intention to  
use the pruning hook on appropriations un-  
mercifully. Here is an opportunity to ac-  
complish their object intelligently, and  
much more effectually than by the ama-  
teur method of committee dissection of  
appropriation measures. But like the  
tariff, this is a governmental function very  
hard to divorce from politics.

### BRITISH MEAT CONTROL

According to announcement of the  
British Food Ministry export trade in  
boxed meats with British markets may be  
resumed after March 17, provided license  
is obtained from the Food Ministry and  
a new set of rules governing such trading  
is complied with. These rules are such  
that it is doubtful if American exporters  
could comply with them and make trading  
possible.

The British government resumed its  
control of the meat trade in August, 1919,  
and has continued it ever since. This so-  
called resumption of "free" trading is  
hedged about by conditions which are un-  
acceptable to American exporters.

A committee of the Institute of Ameri-  
can Meat Packers sailed from New York  
on Saturday to confer with British pro-  
vision interests and government authori-  
ties concerning this situation, with the  
hope of arriving at an understanding.

American meat producers and British  
meat consumers alike are the victims of  
this governmental interference with busi-  
ness.



# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.; Geo. M. Foster, general superintendent John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.; and J. J. Cuff, general manager Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

## STEAM-RENDERED LARD.

The following inquiry is from a small packer in Kentucky:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

We have been having trouble in turning out good steam-rendered lard. Our equipment consists of a steam tank with gauge, etc., slush vat, steam jacket lard receiver and agitator. Will you please furnish us with complete process from start to finish for making refined lard? Can we make good lard without filter press and lard rolls?

The whole subject is classified and discussed as follows by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice in response to this inquiry:

There are three kinds of steam-rendered lard—prime steam lard, kettle-rendered lard and kettle-rendered neutral lard.

Kettle-rendered neutral lard is kettle-rendered at a low temperature and is usually made from the choice hog fats, leaf lard or back fats, according to the grade.

Kettle-rendered lard is hashed leaf or back fat or a mixture of both, according to quality, hashed and melted in a jacketed kettle at a temperature of 242 degrees. This lard is drawn off from the scrap, filled hot and then chilled.

Prime steam lard is the sort of lard we feel that the packing company in this case is inquiring about. This is made from the surplus fat, such as ham facings, leaf lard, head skins, the fat from the killing floor and from the back fat, ham trimming fat, and other miscellaneous

fats from the cutting floor. In the larger plants the fat from the killing floor is cooked separately and the fat from the cutting floor is cooked separately. Then after the lard is drawn off from each of these tanks, they are mixed together on a basis of 60% of cutting lard and 40% of killing lard, and this makes a grade of lard satisfactory to the Chicago Board of Trade.

The inquirer in this case, however, may not cut and kill sufficient hogs to keep this separate, so that they probably have to cook their killing and cutting fats together. In doing this they should fill their tank with probably six inches of cold water, throw in the killing and the cutting fats during the period of killing, cook for ten to twelve hours at 40 pounds of pressure, and then after allowing the tank to settle a reasonable length of time, take out the head and draw the lard off carefully through a lard receiver into the lard storage tank.

It is not necessary to have an agitator and filter press or a lard roll to make prime steam lard for sale in tierces.

We feel that perhaps the trouble with these people is that they are not careful enough in drawing down their tanks, and draw off tank water with the lard. They may not gravitate the lard from the rendering tanks into a little catchbasin receiver before it goes into the lard cooler. This receiver will remove most of the moisture that might be in the lard at the time it is drawn off, and likewise some of the tankage that might go over with the lard.

Another point which they might experience trouble on is due to the fact that they may carry the steam lard too long in the first storage tank that it is put into. Lard drawn from a rendering tank, even through a receiver into a storage tank, will have some moisture, and after remaining in that storage tank twelve hours should be drawn off into the second storage tank, being careful not to draw over with it any water that might have settled out in the first storage tank.

## MAKING NEATSFOOT OIL.

The following inquiry comes from a Wisconsin packer:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

Can you tell us how to make neatsfoot oil on a small scale?

The front and back legs of the bullock are disjointed at the carpal and metacarpal joints, respectively. This joint is commonly called the knuckle or knee joint. The sinews are then removed, and the remaining portions of the leg are then thoroughly washed, after which they are cooked sufficiently to loosen the hoof, which is then taken off.

The next operation is removing the shin bone by sawing immediately below the carpal joint and above the tarsal joint, which is the ankle. All of that portion of the foot below the tarsal joint, with the hoof removed, is then cooked at a temperature of 180° F. for about four or five hours.

The grease that arises to the surface of the water is neatsfoot stock, and should

be drawn off. This stock should be chilled to about 35° F., put in cloth containers and pressed. The oil that will be pressed out is the finest grade of neatsfoot oil, and will yield about 55%.

The residue left after the first expression of oil may be repressed and a lower grade oil will be expressed and yield about 40%.

## SHOE DRESSING FROM TALLOW.

A renderer in the Northwest writes as follows:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

Would you please give us several formulas for making shoe oil from mutton tallow and other ingredients?

As regards formulae for shoe dressing from tallow, etc., to our knowledge there is none made commercially. Neatsfoot oil, however, is used in the leather industry more to soften leathers and make them more pliable. This can also be used on shoes that have been wet and subsequently dried out, as it will soften the leather in this case. Waterproofing may be produced to a certain extent by either mutton tallow, beef cod fat or stearine, the last-named producing the best results in our estimation.

## JELLY FROM BEEF SINEWS.

An inquiry from a Canadian packer is as follows:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

We understand that a good jelly can be made for use with cooked jelly products from sinews. Could you give us the best method of handling sinews for this purpose; also advise us if there is any other product that can be used to good advantage for making jelly of this kind?

You can make a very good grade of jelly if you use beef sinews from the carcass at time of cutting. This jelly, however, is a little weak and has a yellowish caste. The best jelly can be made by using slightly-salted hog rinds, but in order to make it a clear, transparent product it must be made in Monel metal or aluminum kettles. Block tin or iron will not do.

## GIVING SAUSAGE A LIGHT SMOKE.

The superintendent of a small packinghouse in Illinois writes as follows:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

How may sausage such as frankfurts and bologna be given a light smoke? Our sausage seems to be smoked too heavily.

Smoked sausage should be dried off with a little heat and air, but not too much, and not too dry. Then apply a good heavy smudge of smoke, giving it very little circulation. The temperature should not exceed 165° F. The darkness or lightness of smoke is regulated by the time element, along with the above processes, excepting the first, of course.

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## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

#### Trade Quiet—Market Heavy—Shipments Moderate—Stocks Increase—Packing Operations Show Reduction.

There has been no special feature to the product market during the past week. Business has been slow and fluctuations narrow with the tendency of values downward. The distribution of product is below that of last year, as reflected by the fact of the increasing stock on the decreasing slaughter.

The January statistics of the slaughter of livestock at sixty-six markets was available this week and showed a decrease in the slaughter of cattle of 104,497, and of hogs of 504,066 compared with last year. The comparative figures of the slaughter for the month of January compared with last year follow:

	1921.	1920.
Cattle—January receipts at 66 markets	1,643,568	1,874,891
January slaughter	994,808	1,099,305
Hogs—January receipts	4,685,298	5,250,433
January slaughter	3,022,916	3,526,976
Sheep—January receipts	1,790,633	1,596,088
January slaughter	1,101,063	921,651

As a result of the slaughter however there was an increase of hog product of 121,000,000 lbs. for the month, in the shape of meats and 61,000,000 lbs. in the shape of lard. There was also an increase in the stock of miscellaneous meats. The comparative figures of the stocks of all meats, as reported by the Bureau of Markets follows:

	Feb. 1, 1921.	Jan. 1, 1921.	Feb. 1, 1920.
Poultry	81,014,000	79,063,000	92,232,000
Mutton-lamb	78,067,000	93,990,000	7,780,000
Beef product	142,876,000	142,811,000	288,750,000
Hogs—meats	654,119,000	533,978,000	776,761,000
Lard	80,536,000	59,318,000	97,648,000
Miscel. meats	84,630,000	75,420,000	113,228,000
Grand total	1,121,242,000	984,520,000	1,376,425,000

The receipts of livestock the past week at the 6 leading markets, show a further decrease compared with last year in cattle, but an increase in hogs and sheep. Partly as a result of the decrease in the movement of cattle, there was an increase in the average price of cattle at the west-

ern markets. At Chicago the average price gained 35c a hundred for cattle and 20c a hundred on hogs. The average for lambs was the lowest since July, 1915, and the previous week's average on hogs was the lowest since February, 1916. The comparative figures of livestock values at Chicago follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$ 9.25	\$ 8.35	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.35
Previous week	9.05	8.00	4.25	9.10
Cor. week, 1920	14.30	12.90	13.25	20.40
Cor. week, 1919	17.65	15.80	11.80	17.85
Cor. week, 1918	16.95	12.15	12.50	16.00
Cor. week, 1917	12.65	10.45	11.45	14.30
Cor. week, 1916	8.45	8.35	7.85	10.95
Cor. week, 1915	6.65	7.65	6.90	9.10
Cor. week, 1914	8.65	8.45	6.00	7.80
Cor. week, 1913	8.45	8.25	6.10	8.40
Cor. week, 1912	6.40	6.50	4.25	6.20
Cor. week, 1911	7.00	6.30	4.35	5.90
Av. 1911 to 1920	\$10.70	\$ 9.70	\$ 8.45	\$11.70

The exports for the past week were well maintained again on lard, with a total of 13,089,000 lbs., against 10,080,000 lbs. last year, but a total of only 6,080,000 lbs. of meats, against 11,687,000 lbs. a year ago. The small shipments of meats were again disappointing. Out of shipments of lard of 13,089,000 lbs. about 10,000,000 lbs. were to the continent, largely destined to Germany.

The position of the supplies of product, and the movement of livestock is steadily bringing to the front discussion of the question of the adequacy of the livestock supply in the country for the requirements which are likely to develop with a reasonable return of general business conditions. Under the condition of decreased exports the past year, and the maintained meat distribution the effect of the decreasing kill of livestock would seem to be a most important one in connection with the probable product from the slaughter the coming year. Under the condition of decreased livestock supply in the country, there would seem to be no likelihood of meat product increasing unless the average prices of hogs and feedstuffs induce farmers the coming year to raise a larger crop of live hogs. There was very little in the conditions of last fall to bring about increased breeding, but the relative price

of corn and hogs during the winter has been a factor which may have a very direct bearing on the second litter of pigs this year.

The current domestic demand is steadily disappointing and this is expected to continue for some time at least. The shipments of product nowever from Chicago have been quite good recently and the total shipments of fresh meats for the past week were 47,000,000 against about the same amount a year ago. Shipments of cut meats were only 2,000,000 less than for the corresponding week last year. Taking the packing season however the shipments of cut meats during this season have been 143,000,000 lbs. less than last year and the shipments of lard 79,000,000 lbs. less. This falling off in the movement not only reflects a decreased demand but also reflects the effect of decreased production at the leading packing centers.

The open season has been one of the influences against a material increase in the domestic demand for meats and fats and also the increasing unemployment. Distribution as reflected in the figures of the past year may or may not be correct. With the practical impossibility of arriving at stocks of product in the hands of the small distributors the figures showing the apparent changes in the distribution even over a period of months has to be taken with some allowance for what may have been the effect of the price change on stocks of small dealers.

**PORK.**—The market for pork was moderately active, the colder weather stimulating demand somewhat, but export interest was quiet and the lenten season checked heavy buying. At New York mess pork was quoted at \$31@32, family \$36@40, and short clears \$31@34. At Chicago mess pork was quotable at \$24.

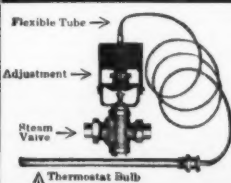
**LARD.**—Demand for cash lard was very inactive, both domestic and export, and prices were easier, with the action in the future markets. At New York prime western was quoted at \$12.35@12.45, middle western at \$12.05@12.15, New York City 11½¢ nominal, refined to the continent 14¢, South American 14¼¢, Brazil kegs 15¼¢ and compound, according to quality, 10¼¢@10¾¢. Best brands of compound could be bought at 10½¢. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was 60¢

## Exact Temperature Control Essential to Proper Hog Dehairing

By keeping the temperature in the scalding tank at an unvarying and proper degree you will eliminate mutilation or cutting of the skins. It is an easy matter to allow the water to get too hot by hand regulation.

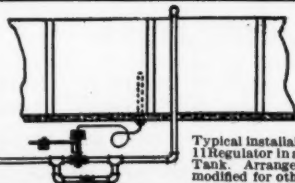
## Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulators

These automatic machines keep the temperature at the proper degree. They control the heat with unvarying accuracy because the thermostatic bulb which is immersed in the water is sensitive to all temperature variations. Powers Regulators are simple to install and insure uniform temperature without further attention. They protect the quality of your product and conserve the time and labor of your employees.



The Powers Regulator No. 11

Entirely automatic. Reliable. Accurate. Can be set for any desired temperature and varied at will within a range of 40 degrees. Easily applied. Put thermostat bulb in liquid to be controlled and valve in steam supply.



Typical installation of the No. 11 Regulator in a Hog Scalding Tank. Arrangement may be modified for other conditions.

**The Powers Regulator Co.**  
Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

2725 Greenview Ave., Chicago  
964 Architects Bldg., New York  
575 Boston Wharf Bldg., Boston

The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., Canada

(1406A)

under May, loose lard \$1.55 under May, and leaf lard around 10½c.

**BEEF.**—The market was dull and steady with trade on the whole small. There was, however, some improvement in demand over that witnessed recently, due

to the colder weather. At New York mess was quoted at \$16@18, packet \$19@21, family \$27@29, and extra India mess \$45@48.

SEE PAGE 37 FOR LATER MARKETS.

## Meat Production and Consumption Statistics

Following is the official compilation of statistics of livestock and meat production, consumption and prices for December, 1920, as made by the U. S. Bureau

of Markets, which took up this work as previously carried on by the Food Administration:

CATTLE, CALVES, BEEF AND VEAL.				
	Dec., 1920.	Dec., 1919.	Total, 1920.	Total, 1919.
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	667,344	960,181	8,608,691	10,089,984
Calves	244,573	311,939	4,058,370	3,969,019
Average live weight:				
Cattle, lbs.	977.85			
Calves, lbs.	171.80			
Average dressed weight:				
Beef, lbs.	516.75	508.38	540.38	537.58
Veal, lbs.	39.47	(1)		
Total dressed product:				
Beef, lbs.	344,850,012	488,136,817	4,651,964,443	5,424,173,599
Veal, lbs.	24,327,676	30,998,731		
Storage beginning month—Beef:				
Fresh, lbs.	89,718,237	223,310,993		
Cured, lbs.	22,447,823	35,546,682		
Storage end of month—Beef:				
Fresh, lbs.	120,251,763	261,812,398		
Cured, lbs.	22,452,735	37,051,619		
Domestic exports:				
Fresh beef and veal, lbs.	5,654,915	20,407,785	58,200,476	244,368,987
Cured beef, lbs.	1,613,214	2,912,075	30,123,186	55,624,190
Canned beef, lbs.	539,313	1,117,606	19,361,949	51,605,030
Oleo stock, oil and stearin.	7,654,849	4,648,274	84,381,756	83,484,830
Tallow, lbs.	3,196,751	2,618,461	20,691,638	38,953,783
Imports:				
Fresh beef, lbs.	2,118,274	4,177,523	37,841,467	35,059,287
Fresh veal, lbs.	190,451	222,205	8,157,960	5,322,374
Cured beef, lbs.	11,009		2,651,345	470,338
Canned beef, lbs.	87,354		3,333,985	25,318,391
Oleo stock, oil and stearin, lbs.	32,698	513,922	3,115,943	1,748,307
Tallow, lbs.	257,024	19,671	3,824,767	1,549,775
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Cattle—good steers	\$11.38	\$16.35		
Beef carcasses—good steers	\$20.02	\$22.38		
Veal calves	\$10.39	\$16.56		
Veal carcasses	\$16.00	\$23.26		
Receipts at public stockyards—cattle and calves	1,394,917	2,182,096	22,196,429	24,623,805
Stockers and feeder shipments from public stockyards—cattle and calves	219,610	469,903	4,070,473	5,286,429
Estimated number of cattle on farms in United States			768,232,000	768,560,000
HOGS, PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.				
Inspected slaughter: Hogs	3,985,125	4,790,353	38,018,684	41,811,320
Average live weight, lbs.	221.25			
Average dressed weight, lbs.	166.47	167.77	168.98	167.56
Total dressed product, lbs.	663,403,759	803,677,523	6,424,397,222	7,005,990,235
Storage at beginning of month—Pork:				
Fresh, lbs.	60,007,484	44,864,158		
Cured, lbs.	366,669,246	463,117,406		
Storage at end of month—Pork:				
Fresh, lbs.	93,574,486	55,550,951		
Cured, lbs.	139,416,417	542,087,110		
Storage beginning of month—Lard, lbs.	36,683,483	49,146,967		
Storage at end of month—Lard, lbs.	58,612,421	62,613,764		
Domestic exports:				
Fresh pork, lbs.	12,019,210	7,757,895	31,941,900	20,171,189
Cured pork, lbs.	58,823,141	160,374,481	400,968,180	1,213,547,669
Canned pork, lbs.	567,977	470,817	9,369,967	16,570,657
Sausage, lbs.	656,722	1,591,790	16,234,248	21,855,448
Lard, lbs.	55,318,746	61,306,975	603,222,920	770,021,283
Imports:				
Fresh pork, lbs.	264,636	131,585	2,221,653	3,312,436
Cured and canned pork, lbs.	41,895	62,308	950,813	5,216,220
Sausage, lbs.	121,334	50,815	342,651	230,245
Lard, lbs.		5,000	132,158	3,445,716
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Live hogs, medium weight, good butcher	\$9.69	\$13.81		
Fresh pork loins (10-14 lbs.)	\$18.68	\$23.76		
Shoulders, skinned	\$16.00	\$19.80		
Picnics (6-8 lbs.)	\$14.34	\$18.92		
Butts (Boston style)	\$17.70	\$21.34		
Bacon (breakfast)	\$35.30	\$38.30		
Ham (smoked)	\$23.90	\$30.15		
Lard (tierces)	\$17.40	\$26.15		
Receipts at public stock yards—Hogs	4,199,484	4,580,188	42,058,713	44,467,394
Stockers and feeder shipments from public stock yards—Hogs	57,488	69,372	728,419	901,893
Estimated number of hogs on farms in United States			72,909,000	74,584,000
SHEEP, LAMB AND MUTTON.				
Inspected slaughter—Sheep and lambs	932,417	1,234,577	10,982,180	12,691,117
Average live weight, lbs.	35.66			
Average dressed weight, lbs.	40.31	(3)		
Total dressed product, lbs.	37,585,729	49,765,799		
Storage beginning of month, lbs.	56,701,873	9,408,958		
Storage at end of month, lbs.	68,113,134	10,289,777		
Domestic exports—Fresh mutton, lbs.	279,242	697,547	3,528,579	4,254,233
Imports—Fresh mutton, lbs.	13,886,241	786,678	102,441,737	8,472,110
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Lamb (84 lbs. down; medium to prime)	\$11.11	\$16.19		
Lamb carcasses, good grade	\$22.36	\$23.11		
Sheep, medium to choice grade	\$15.16	\$19.83		
Mutton, good grade	\$11.56	\$15.01		
Receipts at public stock yards—Sheep and lambs	1,566,438	2,456,386	23,473,769	27,256,345
Stockers and feeder shipments from public stock yards—Sheep and lambs	258,813	739,707	5,179,739	6,955,752
Estimated number of sheep and lambs on farms in United States			748,615,000	748,866,000

\*No figures available for average dressed weight of veal or sheep and lambs for 1919. Average weight for corresponding month in 1920 used in estimating production of dressed meats.

†Average monthly prices at Chicago.

‡Jan. 1, 1920.

§Jan. 1, 1919.

## MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending Feb. 18, 1921, with comparisons:

Western dressed meats:	This week.	Last week.
Steers, carcasses	2,139	2,420
Cows, carcasses	935	1,116
Bulls, carcasses	36	54
Veal, carcasses	1,516	2,315
Lamb, carcasses	7,293	7,722
Mutton carcasses	2,798	3,123
Pork, lbs.	582,581	695,210
Local slaughters:		
Cattle	1,829	1,729
Calves	1,193	1,262
Sheep	7,276	6,531
Hogs	17,694	18,391

## CANADIAN MEAT EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and meat products from Canada during 1920 and 1919, are reported by the Dominion Department of Agriculture as follows:

	1920.	1919.
Cattle	240,660	465,469
Calves	74,519	78,848
Hogs	1,399	29,412
Sheep	184,002	182,667
Beef, lbs.	67,028,200	112,610,237
Bacon, lbs.	105,243,300	245,289,578
Pork, lbs.	4,121,000	6,774,030
Mutton, lbs.	8,659,500	4,939,471
Hides, value	\$9,335,571	\$17,468,466

## EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the Atlantic ports by countries of destination, for the week ending Saturday, February 19, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Meat, lbs.
Liverpool	100	2,014,000	2,182,000
London			311,000
Glasgow			50,000
Other English ports		1,745,000	
Antwerp		2,886,000	486,000
Germany	250	4,090,000	1,025,000
Holland		715,000	411,000
France		69,000	129,000
Other Continental ports	100	1,036,000	608,000
Elsewhere	500	125,000	110,000
Total	1,100	13,000,000	6,036,000

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Feb. 19, 1921, with comparisons:

	Week ended Feb. 19, 1921.	Week ended Feb. 21, 1920.	From Nov. 1, 1920, to Feb. 19, 1921.
United Kingdom	100	75	835
Continent	408		13,184
So. and Cent. Amer.			1,295
West Indies	655	145	7,617
B. N. A. Colonies			135
Other countries			361
Total	1,163	220	23,427

## BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

United Kingdom	2,618,500	6,442,200	104,401,500
Continent	2,624,500	9,172,900	61,105,700
So. and Cent. Amer.			256,526
West Indies			4,323,004
B. N. A. Colonies			176,816
Other countries			227,958
Total	5,243,000	15,614,800	170,431,564

## LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom	3,655,420	4,663,400	76,859,540
Continent	10,869,430	5,027,332	150,208,822
So. and Cent. Amer.			794,035
West Indies			2,675,517
B. N. A. Colonies			35,165
Other countries			96,700
Total	14,464,850	9,690,732	230,673,137

## RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	508	3,963,000	11,896,850
Boston		429,690	
Philadelphia		25,000	208,000
Baltimore		675,000	2,290,000
New Orleans	655		
St. John, N. B.		143,000	70,000

Total, week	1,163	5,243,000	14,464,850
Previous week	100	10,231,500	18,024,548
Two weeks ago	702	14,981,000	13,744,660
Cor. week, 1920	220	15,614,800	9,690,732

Comparative summary of aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1920, to Feb. 19, 1921:

	1920 to 1921, 1919 to 1920, Increase.	
Pork	4,685,400	2,514,600
Bacon and hams	79,439,564	501,314,138
Lard	230,673,137	201,949,157
		28,723,980

\*Decrease.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market the past week was dull and weak and about a cent a pound lower for special loose, compared with the levels of a week ago. Rumors were current, although unconfirmed, of sales at 5½c, but this was thought to have referred to some outside tallow. Offerings were reported large at the reduced levels, and demand slow. A feature in the weakness was the decline in the levels of cotton oil, which are said to be getting down to about soap-makers' ideas. The market in the west was dull and barely steady. At New York prime city was quoted at 4¼c nominal, special loose 5¼c asked, and edible at 7¼c nominal. At Philadelphia special loose was 5¼c. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 5@5½c, and edible at 6¾@7c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market was dull and easier with demand limited, but with offerings moderate. The weakness in tallow and in cotton oil made for a continuance of the holding off attitude of consumers, and brought about a little more pressure on the markets. At New York oleo was quoted at 7½@7¾c and at Chicago 7@7¼c.

**OLEO OILS.**—The market the past week was dull and weak at New York and a cent a pound lower, while at Chicago prices were about unchanged. Continued lack of important consuming demand, and weakness elsewhere in the grease list caused the decline. At New York extra oleo was quoted at 14½, and at Chicago at 12½@13c.

SEE PAGE 37 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**LARD OIL.**—The market was quiet and easier with a dull, routine trade passing. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.40@1.45 per gallon, winter strained at 90@95c, extra No. 1 at 72@75c, No. 1, 70@72c, and prime, 68@70c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market was quiet and barely steady. Demand continues slow, and prices are influenced by the action elsewhere. Pure refined was quoted at 95c@1.05 per gallon, extra No. 1 at 82c, No. 1 at 80c, and prime 70@75c.

**GREASES.**—The market continued very dull with the price level tending downward, and with the market about ¼c lower. Soap-making demand is limited, as evidenced by the weakness in tallow and stearine, and the action in the latter markets is having a depressing influence upon greases. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 4@4¼c, brown 3¾@4½c, and white at 5@6¼c, according to quality. At Chicago brown was quoted at 3½@4c, yellow and house, 4@4¼c, and white, 4¾@6c, according to quality.

**PACKERS' BY-PRODUCTS MARKETS.**  
(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Guy Fridley with John W. Hall.)

Chicago, Feb. 24, 1921.—With the boost of digester hog tankage from \$50 to \$55 per ton f. o. b. production points, all tankages suitable for digester purposes advanced 25@50c per unit over one week ago. One buyer was offered \$2.50@2.75 delivered Chicago for digester material testing 8% ammonia and upward, while one week ago their ideas were \$2.00@2.25. A round lot of 60% protein digester tankage sold in bulk at \$3.25 f. o. b. Missouri river points, and several lots of fancy unground material, testing around 11½% ammonia, brought \$2.75@3.00 delivered Chicago.

Even fertilizer tankage showed improvement in outlet although prices remained at the prevailing low price basis.

Around 500 tons of high grade ground brought equivalent to \$2.40 f. o. b. Missouri river points, while other lots in crushed and unground condition went at \$1.75@2.00, with one lot testing around 20% moisture sold at \$1.50, all delivered Chicago. A round lot of ground 10% goods sold at \$2.75 basis New York City freight.

Demand for blood continued limited. Stocks are abnormally low for this time of the year, most producers retaining same for digester purpose. One round lot of high grade ground sold at the equivalent of \$3.20 f. o. b. Missouri river markets. A Chicago buyer bid \$3.15 f. o. b. Chicago for a round lot for shipment over February and March, and sellers stood firm at \$3.25. A round lot of unground blood, highly suitable for digester purpose, went at \$3.00 f. o. b. Chicago, shipment over February, March and April.

### Blood.

	Unit Ammonia
High grade ground	\$3.10@3.25
Crushed and unground	2.75@3.00

### Tankage.

Digester material, 11-12% ammonia	\$2.80@2.75
Digester material, 7-10% ammonia	2.35@2.50
High grade ground, 10% to 11% ammonia	2.40@2.50
Lower grade ground, 6-9% ammonia	2.15@2.30
High grade unground	2.10@2.25
Medium grade unground	1.85@2.00
Low grade unground	1.50@1.75
Ground concentrated	2.50@2.75
Hoof meal	2.25@2.50
Liquid stick, 8-12% ammonia	1.50@2.00
Hair tankage, dry and unground	1.25@1.50
Garbage tankage, ground	1.60@1.75

### Bones.

Quietude dominated this phase of the trade, although some of the buyers are still willing to pay \$32.50 per ton delivered Chicago for cattle jaw, skull and knuckle bones. Bone meal buyers are still out of the market, and time of their reappearance is problematical.

	Per ton.
Raw bone meal	\$30.00@32.00
Steamed, ground	25.00@27.00
Steamed, unground	18.00@22.00
Bone tankage, unground	15.00@18.00
Cattle jaw, skull and knuckle	30.00@32.50
Hog bones	26.00@28.00
Prairie bleached and junk	23.00@25.00
Grinding hoofs, pig toes, waste horns	20.00@25.00

### Horns, Hoofs and Mfg. Bones.

A feature of the trade this week was the appearance of a buyer for rejected manufacturing bones at \$55 per ton delivered Chicago, with sellers holding out for \$65. Hoof buyers were conspicuous

by their absence. Buyers of horns and manufacturing bones are feeling their way very carefully, and they look for a reduction in the near future.

	Per ton.
No. 1 horns	\$225.00@250.00
No. 2 horns	150.00@200.00
No. 3 horns	75.00@125.00
White hoofs	50.00@55.00
Black hoofs	35.00@40.00
Striped hoofs	25.00@30.00
Round shin bones, heavies	75.00@80.00
Round shin bones, lights	60.00@70.00
Flat shin bones, heavies	60.00@70.00
Flat shin bones, lights	55.00@60.00
Thigh bones, heavies	70.00@80.00
Thigh bones, lights	60.00@65.00

### Cracklings.

At current prices there was no trouble in selling cracklings. Any effort of the sellers to advance rates caused buyers to get under cover.

	Per ton.
Pork, according to grease	\$60.00@65.00
Beef, according to grease	50.00@55.00

### Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

With sellers holding green salted sinews and pizzels at \$35 per ton and buyers bidding \$32.50 per ton delivered Chicago, trading was at a standstill this week. Buyers feel that they will win out, since stocks will become more plentiful within the next month or so. Most buyers are bidding \$2.50 per ton less for hide trimmings than for sinews and pizzels.

Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings	\$30.00@32.50
Horn piths	35.00@40.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	50.00@55.00
Calf stocks	65.00@70.00

### Hair.

A new buying order came into the market this week, although same did not carry any advance in price. Any effort on the part of the sellers to advance the price resulted in the buyer withdrawing his offer.

	Per pound.
Processed hog	4 @ 6 c
Coil dried and field dried hog	1¾ @ 2¼ c
Cattle switches, fair count, each	1½ @ 2¼ c

### Pig Skin Strips.

A feature of this trade was the offer of one buyer of around 7c per pound for prime pig skin strips of minimum 26-in. length, this particular buyer willing to contract same as produced over the next six months. No. 1 grades were offered at 3¼c basis Chicago freight, with no buyers for same. Just at this time No. 2's, 3's and ham skins are without takers only at practically glue stock prices.

## C. B. PETERS CO., INC.

110 William Street  
NEW YORK

BROKERS

COCOANUT OIL

SOYA BEAN OIL

FERTILIZER MATERIALS

DOUBLE REFINED NITRATE SODA

GLYCERINE {CRUDE  
DYNAMITE

AGENTS and DEALERS

STEEL DRUMS

ALL SIZES AND STYLES  
NEW AND USED

AUTHORIZED EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE:  
THE DRAPER MANUFACTURING CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO



**PACKERS' TRAFFIC MATTERS.**

(Continued from page 20.)

mitted to intervene and be treated as parties to the case.

**Rates on Livestock in the Western District.**—A complaint has been filed by the National Livestock Shippers' League, et al., vs. A. T. & S. F., et al., Docket No. 12146, charging unjust, unreasonable and discriminatory rates on livestock in the Western district because of advances under Ex Parte 74. The prayer asks for just and reasonable rates.

**Rates on Meats and Other Food Products.**—A complaint has been filed by Armour & Co., vs. Erie et al., Docket No. 12149, directed against unjust and unreasonable charges on shipments of meats, lard, canned milk and other food products from Jersey City to Weehawken, N. J. The prayer asks for cease and desist order, just and reasonable rates and reparation.

**Rates on Meat and Packinghouse Products from Seattle.**—A complaint was filed recently, entitled Frye & Co., vs. Great Northern, et al., Docket No. 12158. It is directed against unjust and unreasonable refrigeration charges on meats and packinghouse products shipped from Seattle, Wash., to various interstate destinations. The prayer asks for a cease and desist order.

**Rates on Frozen Beef Livers.**—A complaint entitled Armour & Co. vs. Lehigh Valley, et al., Docket No. 12160, has been filed recently. It is directed against unjust and unreasonable charges on carloads of frozen beef livers from Jersey City to Pier A of Lehigh Valley. The prayer asks for a cease and desist order.

**Rates on Dressed Hogs.**—A tentative report has been proposed in the case of Swift & Co. vs. Director General as agent, Docket No. 11438, the syllabus of which is as follows: "Charges for transportation of dressed hogs, in carloads, from Harrison, N. J., to Jersey City, N. J., between June 25, 1918, and May 23, 1919, found unreasonable. Reparation awarded."

**Rates on Fresh Green Bones.**—A complaint has been filed by Morris & Co. vs. John Barton Payne, as agent, Chicago Junction Ry. Co., et al., Docket No. 12176, charging unjust and unreasonable rates on fresh green bones from Chicago to Camden, N. J., from June 30, 1918, to January 24, 1921, in that sixth class rate was not applied. It asks cease and desist order, a rate not in excess of sixth class rate and reparation of \$3,000.

**Rate on Packinghouse Tankage.**—A complaint entitled Darling & Co. vs. John Barton Payne, as agent, Docket No. 12182, has been filed. It is directed against a rate of 23 cents on packinghouse tankage from Chicago to Little Rock, Ark., as compared with rates subsequently established. The prayer asks for reparation down to the basis of 13 cents.

**Rate on Nitrate of Soda.**—A complaint has been filed by Darling & Co., vs. John Barton Payne as agent, Docket No. 12183, directed against a rate of 42 cents on nitrate of soda from Baltimore to Chicago, as unjust and unreasonable in comparison with an import rate of 21 cents prior to June 25, 1918. The prayer asks for reasonable rates and reparation.

**EQUITY PACKING OPERATIONS.**

(Continued from page 24.)

position as scores of other lines of business, needing money for operation at a time when money is hard to get.

"A movement is on to raise the necessary working capital by the sale of an issue of certificates of indebtedness to the stockholders, sufficient to provide working capital. The plant has practically no debt, is located in a fast-developing country, and has every reason to expect an ultimately flattering success.

"One of the most favorable signs is the manner in which the shareholders have rallied to the support of the plant. Another augury of success is the new man-

agement, headed by Howard M. Wilson, for 20 years a successful packing plant man, nearly all of the period with Swift & Co. in various capacities, from practical work up through the ranks to division superintendent, varied with something over a year with Sulzberger & Sons Co., and a similar length of time with the Hatley Brothers Company as manager and superintendent."

Mr. Wilson is optimistic as to the Fargo plant. He points out that 1,200 hogs, 300 cattle and 300 sheep or calves will give a volume of business sufficient to pay all fixed charges and operating expenses of the plant, leaving additional capacity considerably over that amount as a source of profit.

A test kill on Saturday, February 5th, with one-fourth the former killing gang at work, showed results of 100 hogs per hour, the largest number ever run through in that time, and with but one-fourth the number of men usually employed.

A revaluation of the plant and equipment, made by the Packers Architectural and Engineering Company of Chicago, as of October 9, 1920, shows plant and equipment values of \$1,151,898.05. The net operating loss for 1920, on the above basis would be approximately \$402,318.31, a sum which will not, in the opinion of those familiar with the situation, seriously interfere with the further development of the enterprise.

The plant is in operation on a reduced scale. Many marked economies have been worked out by the management, and plans are being laid for full operation at the earliest possible date which financial conditions throughout the country will warrant.

Branch houses are maintained at Duluth, St. Paul and Milwaukee. A battery of 30 refrigerator cars is operated by the company in the distribution of its products. It has produced brands of uniformly high grade and has found a ready sale for its output.

**IMPORTED VEGETABLE OIL RATES.**

A number of complaints are being filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission as the result of excessively high rates charged on shipments of imported vegetable oils.

As an example, the complaint of Wilson & Company, et al., vs. Director General, I. C. C. Docket 12061, asks reparation of approximately \$15,000 on soya bean oil, peanut oil, coconut oil, and other vegetable oils which complainant imported and moved through Pacific Coast ports to Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Chicago and other points. The rate of \$1.12½ paid on the shipments which moved between July 1, 1918, and May 29, 1919, is alleged to be excessive to the extent that it exceeded the 90 cent rate established May 29, 1919.

Another style of complaint involves shipments of vegetable oils, particularly coconut oil, where the rates assessed exceeded the rates applied to shipments of cottonseed oil. Another complaint by Wilson & Company asks \$4,000 reparation on their shipments handled through their Chattanooga refinery. Similar complaints have been filed by other packers and refiners.

**COTTON OIL EXPORTS.**

Exports of cotton oil from the port of New York, from February 1 to February 23, were 24,655 bbls. Exports from New Orleans during this period were 11,950 bbls. These figures are unofficial.

**COTTON OIL CONVENTION.**

Official notice has been sent to members of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers Association concerning the annual convention, which will be held in Chicago on May 18, 19 and 20. Secretary Robert Gibson, in making the announcement, states that the Congress Hotel will be convention headquarters, and that special hotel and railroad rates will be announced. Announcement of convention committees will be made within a short time, when further details will be arranged and made public.

The meeting of the Rules Committee to consider proposed changes in the trading rules for action at the convention will be held at Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, on March 11. Recommendations and suggestions for changes in the rules should be sent to chairman P. S. Grogan, Planters Oil Co., Hearne, Texas, to reach him not later than March 5.

**COTTONSEED MEAL SITUATION.**

A survey of the cottonseed cake and meal situation, recently conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets, shows that while production was not so large this season as it was the season previous, the stocks on hand at mills on Jan. 31, 1921, are only about 30,000 tons smaller than they were on Jan. 31, 1920.

This condition, as shown by the survey, is due to several factors, but principally to the falling off in the export demand. The decreased demand from fertilizer and mixed feed manufacturers as well as the unusually mild winter are other important factors.

That the tendency to restrict buying to absolute requirements has not seriously affected the demand for these products is evidence by the fact that dealers bought and mills shipped for domestic consumption only 50,000 tons less during the six months from Aug. 1, 1920, to Jan. 31, 1921, than during the corresponding period a year previous.

Under all the circumstances this decrease in the domestic demand is not regarded by the bureau as very heavy. Based on purchases by dealers and the light consumption, stocks in feeding sections are considered normal or even larger than normal.

The preliminary report issued by the Bureau of the Census on Feb. 16 for the six months period ending Jan. 31 gives the following comparative figures:

**Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and On Hand (Tons).**

Received at mills:	
Aug. 1, 1919-Jan. 31, 1920.....	3,437,260
Aug. 1, 1920-Jan. 31, 1921.....	3,021,274
Crushed:	
Aug. 1, 1919-Jan. 31, 1920.....	2,983,507
Aug. 1, 1920-Jan. 31, 1921.....	2,566,526
On hand at mills:	
Jan. 31, 1920.....	477,478
Jan. 31, 1921.....	484,832

**Cottonseed Meal and Cake On Hand, Produced, and Shipped Out.**

On hand:	
Aug. 1, 1919.....	44,548
Aug. 1, 1920.....	133,475
Jan. 31, 1920.....	265,670
Jan. 31, 1921.....	233,979

	Shipped out.
Aug. 1, '19-Jan. 31, '20..	1,355,218
Aug. 1, '20-Jan. 31, '21..	1,129,799
Exports for 6 months ending Jan. 31:	
1921.	1920.

Cottonseed cake and meal (tons) .....	116,366
	174,072

## VEGETABLE OILS

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Consuming Demand Slow—Vegetable Oils Steady—Cottonseed Oil at New Lows—Crude Weak—Liquidation a Feature.

The principal developments in the vegetable oil market the past week were again noted in cottonseed oil, where the trade was on a much broader scale, and where prices on the New York Produce Exchange sold into new low levels for the season, and to the lowest levels since the early days during the war. The March option went through seven cents easily, May getting down to around 7½ and July to under 8c. About mid-August, 1914, all options ranged from about 6¼ to 6½c.

The market the past week declined 65 to 92 points, the March position showing the most weakness, going to a carrying-charge of 75 points under May, and to a carrying charge of 110 points under July. These were the widest differences on the crop, and appeared to confirm the rather general claims of an unsatisfactory domestic consuming demand, and the absence of foreign interest in the market at the present time.

The bearish conditions upon which the decline the past week were based have been in existence for many months, and

the large stocks of oil have had a tendency to restrict speculative buying in an important way, and with moderate deliveries from month to month, refiners in some instances have been able to bring about very profitable carrying charges. The poor support the past week had much to do with the decline, as did the enormous liquidation from speculative longs, while support was limited to profit-taking by shorts with refining interests who were heavily short of March transferring their March into the later months.

Each day during the week foreign liquidation of March was in evidence and on Wednesday switching operations were heavy for foreign account, accompanied by the liquidation of a liberal part of foreign May holdings, which were dumped out on stop-loss orders. The West liquidated quite freely, as did the South in some instances, and refiners' brokers sold in a large way, hedging crude oil purchases in the South. Sentiment among professionals continued mainly against the market, but on the declines active local covering took place, and although many were inclined to look for a natural rally owing to a strengthened technical position by the reduction in the long interest and the building up of a good-sized short interest, they could see little upon which to take the long side.

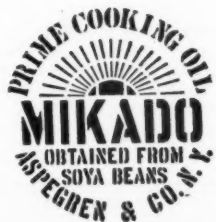
In many cases it was stated that prices

appeared low, but it was recalled that when the market was one to two cents a pound higher, a good many believed that the lows had been reached then. The most successful traders for months past have not as yet changed their opinions, and one of the leading interests believes that the market would have little or no rallying power until prices reached a point where the soap-kettle would become a factor, and where soap-makers would take 200 to 300,000 bbls. off the refiners' hands and out of the visible stocks. Soap-makers' ideas were not very far out of line on the slump this week, but tallow and stearine developed a weaker tone as cotton oil declined, and this will undoubtedly make for a holding off attitude and a lowering of soap-makers' ideas as to prices of cotton oil.

The crude oil markets continue to move downward, and were at or near the season's low point with the options. Purchases in the South were not heavy, but large quantities were offered daily, slightly above prevailing quotations. Some refiners reported crude in the Southeast at a favorable hedging difference with May or July, and intimate that hedging can now be done at about 225 points difference, which represents about cost. This is due to the fact that new barrels are now down to a basis of about \$3.50 each, the quality of the crude is better than last year, labor at the refineries is less costly, and owing to the lower prices for crude, interest on the money is naturally

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less. In some quarters it is said that some refiners can possibly operate at this basis, but that others cannot. However, there has been a fair amount of hedging in the market the past week, daily.

Cotton continued its downward course and was at the lowest levels in years. Compound lard demand continues of a hand-to-mouth sort, and although the leading brands are quoted at 10½¢ in car lots, it is intimated that a bid at 10½¢ or less for a quantity would result in business. Some of the less popular brands are even under the latter figure, and meeting with a slow trade. While the foreign markets have shown a much steadier tone, there was no improvement in foreign buying here, and many are inclined to believe that Europe has satisfied its requirements for the balance of this season. While some look for spasmodic buying from time to time, they do not look for any important demand.

The outward movement of oil in February was not as large as that of the past few months, but clearances for the month will be liberal in size. Exports from New

York from February 1st to 23rd have been around 25,000 bbls., while New Orleans during the same time has exported about 12,000 bbls. These figures on exports are unofficial, and point to a total clearance from all ports during the month of somewhere around 50,000 bbls.

Cocoanut oil arrivals at New York were large—8,020 tons arriving from the Philippines. The market was steady and nominally quoted at 8@8½¢ for Manila from the coast.

Soya bean oil sellers tanks from the coast, prompt shipment, was around 4½¢, and future shipments 4¼¢. Peanut oil, oriental, sellers' tanks from the coast, was easier at 6¼¢@7¢, corn oil crude New York steady at 8½¢@9¢, and palm oil easier with largos at 7¼¢ and Niger 6½¢. Bleachable oil was offered f. o. b. the mill, Texas points, freely at 5¼¢, prime summer, yellow, in barrels, New York, at 8¢. Crude cotton oil in the Southeast was down to 5¼¢ asked, in the valley 5¢ nominal, and in Texas, 4.87½¢@5¢.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market was dull and nominal, with consuming demand quiet and with the undertone easier. The arrival of 8,020 tons at New York from the Philippines appeared to add to the bearish sentiment prevailing. With cotton oil sharply lower, consumers were inclined to hold off. Manila oil in sellers' tanks was quoted at 7¼¢@7½¢ from the coast, while Ceylon at New York in barrels was 11¼¢@11½¢. Cochin, 11½¢@12¢ and deodorized at 13@14¢. The market was ¼¢ to ½¢ lower than a week ago.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—There was no change in conditions of importance in this market, and the undertone was easier, owing to the failure of demand to pick up and the weaker tone in other oils. At New York prompt shipments from the coast, sellers' tanks, was quoted at 4½¢, future shipment 4¼¢, crude New York 7¼¢@7½¢, and deodorized 9@10¢.

**PEANUT OIL.**—The market continued to lack any special interest, and is about ¼¢ lower, with little or no change in the consuming situation. Oriental in sellers' tanks from the coast was quoted at 6¼¢@7¢, domestic crude in buyers' tanks f. o. b. the mill at 6¼¢@6½¢, and deodorized in barrels at New York 12½¢@13¢.

**CORN OIL.**—The demand for corn oil is at a minimum and the undertone is easy, but offerings are very firmly held. Crude corn oil at New York was quoted at 8½¢@9¢, refined in barrels at 10¼¢@11¢, and refined in cases at \$1.21 per gallon.

**PALM OIL.**—The market was inactive

and weaker, partly due to the weakness in the foreign markets, and the failure of consumers to take hold. At New York largos in casks was quoted at 7¼¢ Niger 6½¢, and palm kernels at 9¼¢.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—Market transactions:

Thursday, Feb. 17, 1921.

	Sales.	Range		Closing	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot .....				700 a	...
Feb. ....				700 a	800
Mch. ....				760 a	766
Apr. ....	200	805	805	795 a	805
May ....	2100	826	820	820 a	822
June ....				820 a	838
July ....	1800	858	849	852 a	854
Aug. ....				862 a	867
Sept. ....				870 a	875
Total sales 6,300. Prime Crude S. E., 550 sales.					

Friday, Feb. 18, 1921.

	Sales.	Range		Closing	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot .....				750 a	800
Feb. ....				740 a	800
Mch. ....	600	770	760	755 a	760
Apr. ....				760 a	795
May ....	5900	829	812	813 a	815
June ....				815 a	830
July ....	4400	859	843	842 a	845
Aug. ....	700	870	860	852 a	857
Sept. ....	600	872	868	862 a	869
Total sales 14,600. Prime Crude S. E., 550 sales.					

Saturday, Feb. 19, 1921.

	Sales.	Range		Closing	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot .....				700 a	800
Feb. ....				725 a	800
Mch. ....	800	745	745	740 a	744
Apr. ....				750 a	780
May ....	4700	808	798	797 a	800
June ....				800 a	820
July ....	5300	835	826	825 a	826
Aug. ....				830 a	839
Sept. ....	100	855	855	845 a	854
Total sales 12,500. Prime Crude S. E., 550 asked.					

Monday, Feb. 21, 1921.

	Sales.	Range		Closing	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot .....				725 a	800
Feb. ....				720 a	780
Mch. ....	200	735	730	730 a	735
Apr. ....				740 a	775
May ....	900	795	787	794 a	796
June ....				795 a	825
July ....	5400	826	818	822 a	825
Aug. ....				830 a	840
Sept. ....	300	855	849	841 a	850
Total sales 9,800. Prime Crude S. E., 525 sales.					

Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1921.

(Holiday.)

Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1921.

	Sales.	Range		Closing	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot .....				600 a	...
Feb. ....				650 a	...
Mch. ....	2700	708	680	681 a	685
Apr. ....	200	745	740	700 a	740
May ....	7700	780	760	760 a	763
June ....				765 a	790
July ....	9500	822	795	797 a	799
Aug. ....	100	818	818	805 a	815
Sept. ....	400	830	828	826 a	830
Total sales 27,000. Prime Crude S. E., 525 asked.					

Thursday, Feb. 24, 1921.

The easier crude market and weakness in other commodity markets were factors, with closing bids 14@24 points net lower. Spot trade was unimproved. Sales, 36,300 bbls. Prime crude, \$5.00 sales; price summer yellow spot, \$6.50; March, \$6.57; May, \$7.46; July, \$7.81, all bid.

SEE PAGE 37 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**COMPLETE**

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## COPRA AND COCOANUT OIL IMPORTS.

Imports in the United States, by countries, during December, 1920, of copra, coconut oil and cocoa butter, etc., are reported as follows:

	Cocoa nut meat, broken, or copra—	
	Not shredded, Shredded, dessicated or prepared, pounds.	
Canada .....	1,337	.....
Honduras .....	700	.....
Panama .....	5,633	.....
Trinidad and Tobago .....	75,740	.....
Ecuador .....	7,374	.....
British Guiana .....	5,733	.....
British India .....	112	.....
Other British East Indies .....	301,640	.....
Japan .....	215,740	.....
Australia .....	3,677,918	.....
New Zealand .....	42,000	.....
Other British O. ....	2,502,080	.....
French Oceania .....	4,419,458	.....
Other Oceania .....	3,565,246	.....
Philippine Islands ...	755,455	.....
Total .....	15,274,526	301,640
		Cocoa butter or butterine, pounds.
Germany .....	22,069	.....
Honduras .....	375	.....
British India .....	852	.....
Philippine Islands ...	11,915,877	.....
Total .....	11,917,104	22,069

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)  
New York, Feb. 21, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic

soda, 3.90@4c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3 3/4 @4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 5 1/4 @5 1/2 c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2 1/2 @2 3/4 c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2 1/2 @2 3/4 c lb.; talc, 1 3/4 @2c lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks of 2,000 lbs., nominal, 7 3/4 @8 1/4 c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.95@2.10 gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 12 1/2 @13c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 11 1/2 @11 3/4 c lb.; cottonseed oil, 8 @8 1/2 c lb.; soya bean oil, 7 @7 1/2 c lb.; corn oil, 8 1/2 @9c lb.; peanut oil in bbls., deodorized, 12 1/2 @13c lb.; crude, 6 1/2 @7c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 6c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 16 1/2 @17c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 11 @11 1/2 c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 10 @10 1/2 c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 20 @21c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 4 1/2 @4 3/4 c lb.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS.

### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Feb. 24, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil weak, 5c; good 7 per cent meal steady, \$26.50; hulls steady, \$8.25 loose, \$12.00 sacked.

### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 24, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil barely steady, 4 1/2 c bid, 5c asked. Very few mills, however, are willing to sell on the present market. Seven per cent meal dull, \$26.00; 8 per cent meal, \$29.00. Loose hulls, \$8.00, sacked hulls, \$12.00, all f. o. b. interior points.

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OIL DEPARTMENT

### VEGETABLE OILS IN CHINA.

Statistics on the imports and exports of vegetable oils and vegetable-oil material by China during 1917, 1918 and 1919 are as follows:

Vegetable oils—Imports: 1917, 677,175 gal.; 1918, 1,034,756 gal.; 1919, 1,121,358 gal.

Exports—Bean oil: 1917, 252,180,400 lbs.; 1918, 303,622,267 lbs.; 1919, 314,884,400 lbs.

Cottonseed oil: 1917, 10,406,800 lbs.; 1918, 17,769,600 lbs.; 1919, 25,724,667 lbs.

Peanut oil: 1917, 61,807,667 lbs.; 1918, 78,750,267 lbs.; 1919, 163,223,067 lbs.

Rape seed oil: 1917, 2,185,067 lbs.; 1918, 739,600 lbs.; 1919, 469,467 lbs.

Sesame seed oil: 1917, 1,187,200 lbs.; 1918, 2,749,600 lbs.; 1919, 5,034,000 lbs.

Tea oil: 1917, 2,094,133 lbs.; 1918, 3,136,533 lbs.; 1919, 7,596,800 lbs.

Wood oil (Chinese tung oil): 1917, 53,514,800 lbs.; 1918, 65,180,267 lbs.; 1919, 81,794,000 lbs.

Other kinds: 1917, 7,668,400 lbs.; 1918, 14,920,000 lbs.; 1919, 11,638,800 lbs.

Vegetable oil material, peanuts—Imports: 1917, 57,933,600 lbs.; 1918, 93,528,133 lbs.; 1919, 23,969,867 lbs.

Exports—In shells: 1917, 13,688,667 lbs.; 1918, 5,792,000 lbs.; 1919, 18,318,533 lbs.

Kernels: 1917, 49,153,733; 1918, 64,630,533 lbs.; 1919, 155,317,333 lbs.

Seeds of all kinds—Imports: 1917, 8,145,600 lbs.; 1918, 7,060,800 lbs.; 1919, 6,969,066 lbs.

Exports—Apricot seed: 1917, 2,439,667 lbs.; 1918, 2,233,200 lbs.; 1919, 3,271,600 lbs.

Cotton seed: 1917, 49,384,000 lbs.; 1918,

### Statistics of Cotton Seed and Products

Cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported covering the six months' period ending January 31, 1920 and 1921.

Cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, tons:

	Received at mills*		Crushed		On hand at mills	
	Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, 1921	1920	Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, 1921	1920	Jan. 31, 1921	1920
United States .....	3,021,274	3,437,260	2,566,526	2,983,507	484,832	477,478
Alabama .....	75,989	199,563	65,341	180,306	10,967	19,950
Arkansas .....	261,631	216,405	220,193	202,308	42,208	14,662
Georgia .....	297,543	667,196	267,130	537,094	35,959	114,113
Louisiana .....	103,730	93,165	95,591	87,293	10,036	6,004
Mississippi .....	268,519	300,000	232,977	280,815	37,499	21,221
North Carolina .....	195,314	299,026	173,514	238,353	22,738	61,599
Oklahoma .....	281,424	254,866	230,030	209,633	52,574	45,368
South Carolina .....	215,435	313,474	206,793	272,423	15,660	43,779
Tennessee .....	174,608	180,518	149,905	163,085	26,908	17,928
Texas .....	1,635,434	812,320	843,645	708,439	198,690	112,918
All other .....	111,557	100,787	81,347	83,158	31,602	19,936

\*Does not include 30,084 tons and 23,725 tons on hand Aug. 1, nor 39,757 tons and 117,429 tons reshipped or destroyed for 1921 and 1920, respectively.

Cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand:

	Year.	On hand		Produced		Shipped out		On hand	
		Aug. 1, 1921	1920	Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, 1921	1920	Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, 1921	1920	Jan. 31, 1921	1920
Crude oil, lbs. ....	1921	22,618,957	25,495,597	814,019,875	706,749,530	706,749,530	166,710,277	166,710,277	166,710,277
Refined oil, lbs. ....	1921	297,741,580	148,488,608	387,122,913	602,274,758	602,274,758	291,662,255	291,662,255	291,662,255
Cake and meal, tons. ....	1921	133,475	44,548	1,129,799	1,355,218	1,129,799	1,029,295	1,029,295	1,029,295
Hulls, tons. ....	1921	18,304	775,803	775,803	698,055	775,803	698,055	698,055	698,055
Linters, 500-lb. bales. ....	1921	176,316	254,616	461,243	53,799	461,243	210,595	210,595	210,595
Hull fiber, 500-lb. bales. ....	1921	150,659	32,119	96,840	19,142	96,840	19,142	19,142	19,142
Grabbots, notes, etc., 500-lb. bales. ....	1921	10,348	11,134	5,519	5,242	5,519	5,242	5,242	5,242

\*Includes 6,325,452 and 13,884,089 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 5,252,880 and 34,515,238 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1 and Jan. 31, respectively.

†Includes 7,784,100 and 12,548,270 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 7,263,074 and 8,245,978 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitutes, oleomargarine, soap, etc., Aug. 1 and Jan. 31, respectively.

‡Produced from 644,531,001 pounds crude oil.

Exports of cottonseed products for six months ending January 31:

	1921	1920
Oil, lbs. ....	140,446,024	64,347,206
Cake and meal, tons. ....	116,366	174,072
Linters, running bales. ....	15,760	23,290

22,040,400 lbs.; 1919, 84,436,000 lbs.

Linseed: 1917, 18,651,733 lbs.; 1918, 11,744,533; 1919, 31,092,667 lbs.

Rape seed: 1917, 57,425,867 lbs.; 1918, 89,350,133 lbs.; 1919, 96,815,600 lbs.

Sesame seed: 1917, 29,760,000; 1918, 31,213,733 lbs.; 1919, 378,467,200 lbs.

Other kinds of seeds: 1917, 65,560,267 lbs.; 1918, 35,465,867 lbs.; 1919, 72,171,466 lbs.

# THE ANDERSON OIL EXPELLER

A New Departure in the Oil Pressing Business  
Can be used for **COTTON SEED, PEANUT or SOYA BEAN** Pressing



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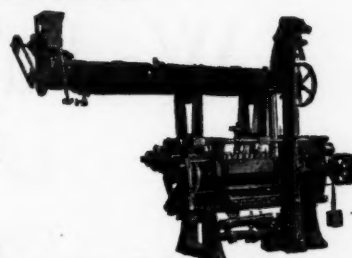
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2. Great saving in cost of production.
3. Greater simplicity in method of manufacturing.

Manufactured by

**THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY**

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.



Side Drive Oil Expeller, With Feeds Elevator and Tempering Apparatus.

### VEGETABLE OILS IN ITALY.

Statistics on the imports and exports of vegetable oil and vegetable-oil material by Italy during 1917, 1918, and 1919 are reported as follows:

Olive oil, sulpho-carbon—Imports: 1917, 820,552 lbs.; 1918, 1,102 lbs.; 1919, 220 lbs. Exports: 1917, 15,826,382 lbs.; 1919, 16,464,614 lbs.

Olive oil, all other—Imports: 1917, 22,040,268 lbs.; 1918, 3,486,354 lbs.; 1919, 15,175,585 lbs. Exports: 1917, 2,696,005; 1918, 1,155,431 lbs.; 1919, 2,407,644 lbs.

Linseed oil, boiled—Imports: 1917, 2,259,935 lbs.; 1918, 1,023,155 lbs.; 1919, 1,655,875 lbs. Exports: 1917, 239,640 lbs.; 1918, 361,775 lbs.; 1919, 387,789 lbs.

Linseed oil, all other—Imports: 1917,

3,630,535 lbs.; 1918, 1,766,766 lbs.; 1919, 6,681,261 lbs. Exports: 1917, 29,101 lbs.; 1918, 10,582 lbs.; 1919, 3,039,262 lbs.

Cottonseed oil—Imports: 1917, 532,631 lbs.; 1918, 33,069 lbs.; 1919, 8,211,033 lbs. Exports: 1919, 319,667 lbs.

Cocconut oil—Imports: 1917, 3,132,737 lbs.; 1918, 4,204,613 lbs.; 1919, 10,721,852 lbs. Exports: 1918, 1,102 lbs.; 1919, 2,394,637 lbs.

Palm-nut oil—Imports: 1917, 17,130,844 lbs.; 1918, 11,803,208 lbs.; 1919, 18,510,042 lbs.

Castor oil—Imports: 1917, 1,569,455 lbs.; 1918, 4,906,117 lbs.; 1919, 6,451,762 lbs. Exports: 1917, 426,590 lbs.; 1918, 214,067 lbs.; 1919, 1,251,992 lbs.

Peanut oil, other than adulterated—Imports: 1917, 5,291 lbs.; 1919, 789,026 lbs.

Fixed oils, not shown elsewhere—Imports: 1917, 1,556,227 lbs.; 1918, 2,280,438 lbs.; 1919, 1,533,520 lbs. Exports: 1917, 68,122; 1918, 77,602 lbs.; 1919, 183,643 lbs.

Cocoa butter—Imports: 1917, 721,786 lbs.; 1918, 491,405 lbs.; 1919, 1,328,933 lbs. Exports: 1917, 1,764 lbs.; 1918, 881 lbs.; 1919, 2,645 lbs.

Castor beans—Imports: 1917, 15,873,120 lbs.; 1918, 4,790,596 lbs.; 1919, 2,403,675 lbs. Exports: 1917, 220 lbs.

Linseed—Imports: 1917, 49,745,697 lbs.; 1918, 7,883,870 lbs.; 1919, 29,065,005 lbs. Exports: 1918, 1,323 lbs.; 1919, 4,409 lbs.

Colza and rapeseed—Imports: 1917, 4,756,645 lbs.; 1918, 143,960 lbs.; 1919, 9,190,977 lbs. Exports: 1917, 3,307 lbs.

Peanuts—Imports: 1919, 7,135,408 lbs.

Sesame seed—Imports: 1919, 19,243,072 lbs.

Peanuts and sesame seeds—Exports: 1917, 49,163 lbs.; 1918, 53,131 lbs.; 1919, 106,703 lbs.

Mustard seed—Imports: 1917, 97,443 lbs. Exports: 1917, 4,982,837 lbs.; 1918, 2,965,187 lbs.; 1919, 7,603,445 lbs.

Bassia, stillingia, and palm seeds—Imports: 1917, 190,918 lbs.; 1918, 884,486 lbs.; 1919, 5,411,632 lbs.

Cocoanuts and copra—Imports: 1917, 8,761,962 lbs.; 1918, 11,623,313 lbs.; 1919, 29,494,462 lbs.

Peach and apricot kernels—Imports: 1917, 693,567 lbs.; 1918, 97,002 lbs.; 1919, 494,933 lbs. Exports: 1917, 20,944 lbs.; 1918, 13,007 lbs.; 1919, 55,556 lbs.

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This "bleaching" carbon is so powerful that only very small, or even fractional percentages are necessary to give efficient results.

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## We buy hogs on commission

for some of the best packers in the country. We do a **STRICTLY ORDER BUSINESS**, and ever since our establishment in 1900 it has been our aim to render the most efficient service in buying for our customers.

## Results tell the story

Ask any packer who has commissioned us to buy hogs for him on this market, and hear what he says! For reference: Any of our customers, or Merchants National Bank, Indianapolis.

# McMURRAY & JOHNSTON

LIVESTOCK PURCHASING AGENTS

U. S. YARDS INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

*"In the heart of the Corn Belt"*

# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Provision trade continued slow, with prices near the season's low. Speculation was limited, with support of market restricted. Domestic trade conditions are unimproved, with weakness in competing fats causing some pressure, and stocks are accumulated. Actions of the hog market continued fairly steady, but this condition is not reflected in the action of products. Exporters continued to report very limited foreign demand and business without feature, until Friday, when a fair business in lard developed.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Heavy trading in cottonseed oil developed toward the close of the week with new low levels for the season. There was particular pressure on March in apprehension of deliveries. March at the low point was seven and three-quarters below the season's high. Trade for commission house account was heavy. The refiners' brokers were good sellers. Crude oil was twenty-five points lower, with Southeast crude 5 cents and Texas crude 4 cents. Bleachable oil was offered at 5½ cents. March tenders are expected to be heavy. Considerable coconut oil was reported pressed on the market in connection with liquidation of financial accounts, with some sales reported as low as 6½c. Some export business was reported on the decline.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: March, \$6.60@6.68; May, \$7.49@7.52; July, \$7.84@7.88; September, \$8.15@8.20; October, \$8.00@8.40.

### Tallow.

Special loose at 5½c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Quoted at 7½c. Extra oleo oil, 13½c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, Feb. 25, 1921.—Spot lard at New York prime western, \$12.40@12.50; Middle West, \$12.05@12.10; city steam, \$11.50; refined continent, \$14.00; South American, \$14.25; Brazil kegs, \$15.25; compound, \$10.00@10.50.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Feb. 25, 1921.—Copro Fabrique, —fr.; Copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 25, 1921.—(By Cable).—The British Government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London 36s to 43s.

### Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Feb. 25, 1921.—(By cable).—Refined cottonseed oil, 39s; crude, 32s, 6d.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Feb. 25, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 88,513 quarters; to the Continent, 38,346 quarters; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 15,785 quarters; to the Continent, 69,748 quarters; to other ports, none.

Problems of packinghouse practice are discussed each week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. All questions referred to this department are answered by experts.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	10,000	6,000
Kansas City	100	400	500
Omaha	100	8,500	1,000
St. Louis	300	2,500	1,931
St. Joseph	100	2,500	1,931
Sioux City	300	5,000	1,931
St. Paul	100	700	200
Oklahoma City	100	700	100
Fort Worth	100	800	1,700
Milwaukee	100	500	1,700
Denver	200	200	100
Louisville	100	1,500	100
Wichita	200	200	100
Indianapolis	200	6,000	100
Pittsburgh	400	2,000	300
Cincinnati	300	3,500	300
Buffalo	100	2,100	600
Cleveland	100	2,000	600
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	2,100
New York	350	3,440	2,100
Toronto	100	600	500

### MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1921.

Chicago	19,000	56,000	25,000
Kansas City	10,500	12,000	10,000
Omaha	8,500	13,000	10,500
St. Louis	3,000	13,000	1,800
St. Joseph	2,500	6,000	6,000
Sioux City	3,100	4,000	500
St. Paul	1,200	7,300	4,700
Oklahoma City	800	800	1,200
Fort Worth	1,800	2,000	1,200
Milwaukee	100	500	100
Denver	1,000	2,300	100
Louisville	1,100	1,500	100
Wichita	1,200	1,500	100
Indianapolis	500	5,000	100
Pittsburgh	1,900	10,000	2,500
Cincinnati	1,100	7,000	100
Buffalo	1,000	15,200	1,400
Cleveland	500	2,500	2,500
Nashville, Tenn.	1,000	2,000	500
Toronto	1,900	1,400	500

### TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1921.

Chicago	8,000	27,000	16,000
Kansas City	7,000	14,000	4,500
Omaha	5,000	10,000	1,000
St. Louis	5,800	3,000	1,500
St. Joseph	2,000	6,500	4,000
Sioux City	2,100	9,000	300
St. Paul	1,300	13,000	200
Oklahoma City	400	500	100
Fort Worth	1,800	1,800	100
Milwaukee	300	2,700	200
Denver	700	2,500	1,800
Louisville	200	500	100
Wichita	400	1,000	200
Indianapolis	600	7,000	200
Pittsburgh	400	1,000	300
Cincinnati	400	4,000	100
Buffalo	100	3,000	2,400
Cleveland	100	1,500	500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	800	100
Toronto	800	1,000	600

### WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1921.

Chicago	6,000	16,000	14,000
Kansas City	4,500	8,500	4,500
Omaha	4,500	15,000	10,000
St. Louis	2,000	15,500	1,300
St. Joseph	1,800	8,000	3,800
Sioux City	2,400	10,000	1,500
St. Paul	2,500	18,500	1,200
Oklahoma City	1,400	1,200	1,200
Fort Worth	1,700	1,000	100
Milwaukee	200	2,000	100
Denver	800	6,000	1,500
Louisville	800	7,000	100
Wichita	600	1,500	500
Indianapolis	600	3,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	3,200	1,000
Cincinnati	100	3,200	1,000
Buffalo	100	3,200	1,000

### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1921.

Chicago	9,000	20,000	11,000
Kansas City	1,100	2,200	1,500
Omaha	4,700	15,000	12,000
St. Louis	1,200	7,500	800
St. Joseph	1,500	7,000	2,500
Sioux City	2,000	11,700	1,500
St. Paul	900	6,500	100
Oklahoma City	900	700	100
Fort Worth	1,000	1,500	400
Milwaukee	300	2,000	300
Denver	500	2,300	2,500
Louisville	800	5,000	100
Pittsburgh	800	5,000	100
Cincinnati	100	5,000	100
Buffalo	100	2,900	2,000

### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1921.

Chicago	4,000	20,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,100	2,200	2,500
Omaha	2,800	14,000	8,000
St. Louis	700	11,500	1,000
St. Joseph	600	4,000	900
Sioux City	1,800	9,300	800
St. Paul	1,200	10,000	4,000
Oklahoma City	700	1,000	1,000
Fort Worth	200	400	100
Milwaukee	300	200	5,000
Denver	800	7,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	400
Cincinnati	400	5,200	200
Buffalo	200	6,400	8,000

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

### Receipts for the week ending February 19, 1921:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,612	5,379	15,114	12,101
New York	1,705	3,529	7,299	18,592
Central Union	3,644	1,327	16,909	314
Total for week	8,961	10,235	39,322	31,007
Previous week	7,531	9,485	32,358	29,451
Two weeks ago	8,138	9,342	31,847	25,018

## PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 19, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

### CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,734	22,700	21,706
Swift & Co.	5,085	14,800	24,915
Morris & Co.	3,425	12,100	11,129
Wilson & Co.	3,379	14,600	7,975
Anglo-American Provision Co.	577	6,600	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,931	9,300	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	533	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co., 5,900 hogs; Miller & Hart, 6,400 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 9,900 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 9,800 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 14,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 8,900 hogs; others, 15,100 hogs.	.....	.....	.....

### OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,162	9,445	5,678
Swift & Co.	4,126	13,116	12,731
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,644	16,950	10,177
Armour & Co.	3,581	16,069	8,109
Dold Packing Co.	1,655	6,775	563
Swartz & Co.	1,137	9,241	6,513
J. W. Murphy	.....	12,088	.....

### KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,043	7,752	7,381
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,856	6,161	8,021
Morris & Co.	3,006	8,940	3,313
Fowler Packing Co.	606	.....	.....
Swift & Co.	3,380	6,586	9,779
Wilson & Co.	2,800	9,241	6,513
Butchers	573	801	14

### ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,253	7,567	2,258
Swift & Co.	2,219	8,684	1,913
Morris & Co.	1,946	7,707	2,141
St. Louis D. B. Co.	840	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	664	1,298	120
American Packing Co.	82	2,032	44
East Side Packing Co.	168	473	.....
Krey Packing Co.	51	1,780	.....
Hell Packing Co.	10	1,720	.....
Sieloff	108	815	35
Butchers	599	28,920	1,716

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Feb. 19, 1921:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	36,869
Kansas City	16,910
Omaha	13,871
East St. Louis	9,608
St. Joseph	7,075
Sioux City	5,717
Cudahy	704
South St. Paul	10,783
Indianapolis	1,906
New York and Jersey City	19,191
Oklahoma City	4,460

### HOGS.

Chicago	151,779
Kansas City	39,800
Omaha	65,801
East St. Louis	45,001
St. Joseph	37,531
Sioux City	31,071
Cudahy	14,374
Cedar Rapids	16,200
Ottumwa	12,300
South St. Paul	46,871
Fort Worth	8,200
Indianapolis	22,217
New York and Jersey City	31,007
Oklahoma City	6,701
Milwaukee	9,900
Cincinnati	18,700

### SHEEP.

Chicago	64,558
Kansas City	34,908
Omaha	31,438
East St. Louis	6,976
St. Joseph	16,315
Sioux City	3,594
Cudahy	423
South St. Paul	3,454
Indianapolis	149
New York and Jersey City	39,322
Oklahoma City	244

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.]

Country—Monetary unit.	Par value U. S. money.	Unit value on Feb. 24.
Austria—Krone	1.203	.0022
Belgium—Franc	1.93	.0748
Czechoslovakia—Krone	1.93	.0122
Denmark—Krone	2.68	.1820
Finland—Finnmark	1.93	.0325
France—Franc	1.93	.0717
Germany—Mark	4.868	.0162
Greece—Drachma	1.93	3.87
Italy—Lira	1.93	.0795
Japan—Yen	4.08	.0385
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	1.93	.0070
Netherlands—Florin	4.02	.3415
Norway—Krone	2.68	.1758
Poland—Polish Mark	1.93	.0013
Roumania—Leu	1.93	.0133
Russia—Rouble	1.93	.0270
Serbia—Dinar	1.93	.1390
Spain—Peseta	1.93	.2242
Sweden—Krona	1.93	.1660
Switzerland—Franc	4.40	.....
Turkey—Turkish Pound	1.93	.....

\*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.



# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES** quiet. No business being done as far as can be learned. Inquiries are becoming a trifle more numerous. Spreads, heavy cows and bulls are looked for. No calls noted for light weight stock or brands. It is reported that a large car of early fall small packer native bulls sold at  $8\frac{1}{2}c$ . Native steers are quoted at  $12@13c$ ; spreads are offered at  $16c$ ; buyer talking about  $14\frac{1}{2}c$ ; Texas,  $11c$ ; butts,  $11c$ ; Colorados,  $10c$ ; branded cows,  $9c$ ; heavy cows,  $11c$  paid; lights quoted  $10c$  last paid; native bulls,  $8\frac{1}{2}c$ ; branded bulls,  $7c$  asked.

**COUNTRY HIDES** quiet. New business is slow. Buyers are making very low bids when anything is done and this naturally retards movement. Tanners and dealers are bidding about  $6c$  delivered basis on current receipt hides from nearby sections. Business at this level is small. Recent sales were put through in mildly grubby hides at  $7c$  delivered basis for all weight descriptions. Tanners are making but few inquiries for hides in the local market. Local dealers are generally not offering their hides, considering the present market entirely unpropitious for the obtaining of their ideas of values. Sellers seem willing to sell over  $45$  lbs. hides as made or collected and retain the light weight goods on speculation for better market later. Heavy steers are quoted entirely nominal at  $10@11c$  for business; recent sales were effected as high as  $12c$  from Ohio-Indiana sections. Heavy cows and butts are quoted at  $7@8c$  for business in current receipt quality and extremes are quoted at  $8@9c$ ; recent sale of  $25/35$  lbs. extremes was effected at  $10c$  free from grubs. Branded hides are quoted entirely nominal at  $5@6c$  flat basis; country packer branded hides quoted at  $6\frac{1}{2}@7c$  lately paid; bulls are quoted at  $6@6\frac{1}{2}c$  and country packer bulls at  $7@7\frac{1}{2}c$  nominal; glue hides are quoted at  $4@4\frac{1}{2}c$ .

**NORTHWESTERN HIDES.**—Twin Cities markets continue quiet and waiting. A car of bulls sold at  $6c$  delivered Chicago basis. This is in line with late sales of all weight native hides at  $7c$  delivered basis. It is generally considered that grubby current receipt all weight native hides are not worth in excess of  $6c$ , but dealers hesitate to accept this price or express a willingness to do so. Available stocks of current receipt hides are not large, most dealers being ready to accept reasonable rates therefore. Holdings of summer quality grub free hides, however, are more ample with holders waiting for a broader outlet at higher levels of value. Kipskins are quoted quiet at  $8@11c$  as to descriptions; calfskins quoted at  $11@13c$  nominal and horse hides about  $\$3.25@3.50$  flat f. o. b. nominal.

**CALFSKINS** quiet. No new business reported around the market. One packer is offering December forward calfskins at the last sale price of  $16c$  without attracting attention as far as can be learned. City calfskins are held at  $17c$  with late sales at  $15c$  reported. Collections are still rather small. Outside city calfskins are quoted quiet at  $13@14c$  for business and country run at  $11@13c$  as to descriptions and sections. Deacons are quoted quiet at  $65c@\$1.15$  as to age and descriptions. Kipskins continue rather quiet with last sales of packers and cities at  $13c$ , which rate is still considered the nominal market. Outside city kipskins

quoted at  $11@12c$  and country run of stock quoted about  $8@10c$  as to descriptions and sections.

**DRY HIDES** quiet. All weight western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim quoted unchanged at  $14@15c$  nominal.

**HORSEHIDES** quiet. Renderer hides are quiet and quoted about  $\$4@4.25$  for business; country goods quoted  $\$3.25@3.50$  nominal; mixed hides are quoted at  $\$3.75@4$  nominal with offerings available in this range. Ponies and glues quoted at half rates and coltskins are quoted at  $50@70c$  nominal.

**SHEEP PELTS** quiet. Packer sheep and lambskins are slow at  $\$1.30@1.45$  nominal. Efforts to get more than  $\$1.40$  are generally fruitless. It is intimated some small sales have been effected within this range. Dry western pelts quoted  $12@14c$ ; pickled skins,  $\$3.50@5$ ; goatskins,  $35@75c$ . New York wires  $75,000$  Hankow goats sold at  $47\frac{1}{2}c$  for shipment, also  $25,000$  Wanshiens sold at  $60c$  for shipment and that there is a good demand for black headed mochas with large sales in Gloversville.

**HOGSKINS**—Country run  $20@35c$ ; rejects half; strips,  $3@4c$  asked.

## New York.

**PACKER HIDES** steady. The movement in spready steers at  $13@14c$  cleaned up the available hides to the first of the year, outlet being to one concern. No other movement was put through, native steers are quoted at  $11@12c$  for business in late slaughter stock. Cows quoted at  $10c$  last paid; brands  $8@10c$  and bulls  $6\frac{1}{2}@8c$  nominal.

**SMALL PACKER HIDES.**—Quietness is the ruling feature of the eastern small packer hide market. Low prices in the west are affecting rates in the east adversely. Sellers are endeavoring to obtain  $9@10c$  for early winter all weight hides, while sales went over in the west at  $8\frac{1}{2}c$  for similar stock. Tanners seem unwilling to purchase at better than  $8c$  for winter quality all weight cows. Steers are quoted at  $10@12c$ ; brands and bulls quoted at  $7@8c$ , nominal.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Operations in country hides in the eastern territories are rather meager. New York state all weight hides are quoted at  $6@7c$  as to size of lots, inside on small parcels. Boston tanners report middle west extremes available at  $9c$  for straight weights and butts at  $8c$  with other section hides at proportionately less money. Southern extremes are ranged at  $6@8c$  as to sections.

**CALFSKINS**—A slightly better demand for calfskins is said to be noted in the New York trimmed skin market. Late sales of three weight skins were effected at  $\$1.50@1.80@2.10$  and offerings of further lots were generally meager, holders having ideas of much higher prices for the future. The market is fairly well cleaned up to about collection. Outside city skins recently sold at  $\$1.25@1.50@1.75$ . Sellers now talk a trifle higher on these skins. Untrimmed calfskins are quoted at  $15@16c$  for business in city stock. Foreign untrimmed skins are quoted at  $25@26c$  asked for Swedish and Holland stock with tanners' views about  $18@19c$ .

**HORSEHIDES** quiet and waiting. Renderer hides are quoted quiet and featureless at  $\$4.00@4.50$  with the inside nearer tanners' ideas of values. Country run of hides quoted about  $\$3.00@3.50$  for business. Most holders are reluctant about

selling at tanners' views on account of the low rates and inability to replace any sold with hides relatively as cheap. No quotations noted on fronts and butts. Supplies are said to be ample, especially so in butts.

**IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES** steady to strong. About  $4,000$  east Swift LaPlata and Swift Montevideo steers sold basis  $13\frac{1}{2}c$  landed New York. The Argentine price is not available, but is presumed to be close to  $\$34.00$ . No other business reported, although numerous inquiries are reported for additional lots. Shipping facilities are still disrupted with Argentine river Plate ports and unsold stock of hides are said to consist mainly of Argentine slaughter. The above sales were for European shipment. Domestic tanners are trying to effect all their purchases to cost less than  $13\frac{1}{2}c$  New York basis. Spot hides present no new features. Trade is at a standstill. Sellers are offering Cubans at  $8c$  for Havana regulars and  $10c$  for packers for shipment. Tanners are slow to become interested owing to the low prices prevailing in domestic goods.

## CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Feb. 17, 1921:

		Sales—			Top price good steers		
		Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
		Feb. 17, 1920.	Feb. 10, 1920.	Feb. 17, 1920.	Feb. 17, 1920.	Feb. 10, 1920.	Feb. 10, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,475	2,103	3,977	$\$10.00$	$\$14.50$	$\$11.00$	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	381	200	531	10.50	13.25	9.00	
Montreal (E. End)	218	225	396	10.50	13.25	9.00	
Winnipeg	816	1,469	925	8.50	12.00	9.00	
Calgary	737	1,197	1,401	7.25	11.75	7.25	
Edmonton	767	947	590	7.25	11.50	7.50	

		Sales—			Top price good calves		
		Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
		Feb. 17, 1920.	Feb. 10, 1920.	Feb. 17, 1920.	Feb. 17, 1920.	Feb. 10, 1920.	Feb. 10, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	601	451	614	$\$16.50$	$\$25.00$	$\$17.00$	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	245	130	178	16.00	20.00	15.00	
Montreal (E. End)	451	150	330	16.00	20.00	15.00	
Winnipeg	74	87	99	11.00	13.00	11.00	
Calgary	27	221	118	7.00	10.50	8.00	
Edmonton	51	67	55	10.00	12.00	10.00	

## CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Feb. 17, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a week and a year ago:

		Sales—			Top price selects—		
		Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
		Feb. 17, 1920.	Feb. 10, 1920.	Feb. 17, 1920.	Feb. 17, 1920.	Feb. 10, 1920.	Feb. 10, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,939	1,789	5,749	$\$14.75$	$\$20.00$	$\$15.25$	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,501	500	1,217	16.75	19.40	17.00	
Montreal (E. End)	686	177	692	16.75	19.40	17.00	
Winnipeg	1,635	2,906	2,588	13.40	18.50	14.00	
Calgary	1,182	1,477	988	13.25	20.25	14.25	
Edmonton	875	956	681	13.75	18.50	13.75	

## CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Feb. 17, 1921, as follows:

		Sales—			Top price good lambs		
		Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
		Feb. 17, 1920.	Feb. 10, 1920.	Feb. 17, 1920.	Feb. 17, 1920.	Feb. 10, 1920.	Feb. 10, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,920	380	2,006	$\$13.00$	$\$21.00$	$\$12.25$	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	78	61	126	12.50	17.00	13.00	
Montreal (E. End)	21	79	263	12.50	17.00	13.00	
Winnipeg	264	208	257	12.00	15.50	11.00	
Calgary	1,438	678	622	11.00	16.25	11.75	
Edmonton	77	290	51	10.50	11.50	10.50	

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## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)  
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 24.

The country continued to allow only meager receipts of cattle to reach market the past week and as a result further price improvement was effected. Chicago's run for the first four days this week at 42,700 compared with 39,000 during the same period the previous week, while the ten market aggregate of 130,400 shows a gain of about 10,000 over a week ago, but a loss of 36,000 from a year ago. That the market is not in shape to absorb more than light to moderate supplies was indicated Monday, when a run of 19,412 caused prices to drop 15 to 25c. Immediately after the break, country shippers tightened up and the following three days found comparatively light runs. Beef steers today are mostly 50c higher than a week ago, with spots up more. As compared with the low time Monday, some sales today were 75c higher. The dressed beef market shows improvement, the best grades of beef carcasses being higher, with stocks fairly well cleared. Packers report retail demand for beef still very slow and intimate that only the light supply is holding up prices. A small export order was filled this week. There were no steers grading prime offered during the week and only a few choice loads. One load of choice 1,456-lb. bullocks brought \$10.75 today, going to an Eastern shipper. This was the highest top since January 19, when \$10.85 was paid. There was quite a sprinkling of sales this week above the \$10 line. Both yearling and heavy beef steers made \$10.50 Wednesday. Most of the steers coming in this week were of fairly good quality, indicating a disposition on the part of feeders to hold back immature stock. Bulk of beef steers cleared at \$8.25 to \$10. Few steers suitable for beef carcasses are going under \$7.75. Butcher cows and heifers advanced 25 to 50c, some choice heifers showing more gain. Good to choice kosher cows were wanted on Eastern account at \$6.75 to \$7.75, and a few strictly choice individuals made \$8 today. Choice yearling heifers found active outlet during the entire period, some loads passing \$9 with selected individuals up to \$9.50. Most of the butcher cows and heifers this week moved at a spread of \$5.25 to \$7. Cutter cows advanced, owing largely to country competition, but canners show virtually no improvement. Bulls recovered from the recent slump and closed today fully 50c above a week ago. Bolognas sold mostly at \$5 to \$5.25, a few up to \$5.50, with butcher grades largely at \$5.50 to \$6, a few choice light animals making \$7. After a decline Monday, veal calves were active and advanced steadily until today's prices stood mostly \$1 above a week ago. The large spring runs of calves are beginning to appear and increased receipts are anticipated from now on. Heavy calves show little change for the week.

Chicago hog receipts at about 127,000 for the first four days of the week show a falling off of around 23,000 from same period last week. The ten market total for the week to date at about 441,000 also shows a big shrinkage from same period a week ago, amounting to around 79,000, but is still approximately 7,000 ahead of corresponding period last year. This decrease upset calculations of buyers more than usual, as general expectations were that this week's receipts (the last week in February) would exceed those of last week. After a steady to 10c lower start on Monday, mostly steady, the market has advanced sharply daily, its course being shaped by the shippers and small local killers. The larger packers practically fasted from Monday until mid-

session today, when they got in and bought eagerly, making the later trade, best of the day. The top Thursday was (Continued on page 47.)

### ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)  
National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 23.

Continued light runs characterize the cattle market; we count something like 13,000 for the week ending today. Higher prices rule in all grades, and the advance since a week ago is from 50c to \$1.00 a hundred, and in spots as much as \$1.25. The quality of the steer offerings generally averaged about medium with the best killers selling from \$7.50 to \$8.50. A few loads of real good cattle sold from \$8.60 to \$8.75. We had the first choice cattle on our market on Monday of this week which have been here in over a month, one load, averaging 1,640 pounds, brought 10c per pound, another load averaging a little better than 1,300 pounds brought \$9.50, and three loads averaging 1,320 pounds brought \$9.25. These cattle found ready sale and were sent east for the kosher trade. The bulk of all sales in the beef steer department ranges from \$7.25 to \$8.50. Butcher stock this week has been active with movement at strong to higher prices. The bulk of the run is covered in a range from \$6.00 to \$7.50, with the better grades selling up to \$9.00. Beef grade cows are selling mainly from \$5.00 to \$6.00, with the top kinds selling at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Beef types of bulls \$5.00 to \$5.15, with the best kinds selling for \$5.50. Bologna bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.75.

The hog run this week totals 76,000. Early in the period prices slumped sharply, but within the past three days there has been a decided upturn, and at this writing it is 25 to 40c higher than the week's low time, and about steady with the close of the preceding period. We have received some very good hogs this week, both in the light and heavy classes, but the majority of the run is only fair to good. The buyers bear down pretty hard on the medium and unfinished offerings, and most of the breaks of the market have been on these kinds. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$9.80 to \$10.10; good heavys, \$9.10 to \$9.60; roughs, \$7.50 to \$8.00; lights, \$10.00 to \$10.25; pigs, \$9.75 to \$10.25; bulk, \$9.80 to \$10.10.

Our receipts in the sheep house are running exceptionally light, and the consequence is very materially advanced prices both on aged stock and lambs. Light weight mutton ewes are selling up to \$5.00, with the medium and heavy kinds at \$4.00 to \$4.50. Yearling wethers, \$7.50 to \$8.00. Our supply of lambs have consisted during the week for the most part of right decent quality medium weight stuff. The best ones sold up to \$9.50, which is the top for the week. Strictly choice lambs would have brought more money. The range of the general run of lambs other than culls is \$7.50 to \$9.25.

### KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)  
Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb. 23.

Cattle prices today were strong to 25c higher, mostly 15 to 25c up. The advance took prices 35 to 40c above last week's close, and \$1.00 to \$1.25 above the low point last week. Choice steers sold up to \$9.65, the highest price for some time past. Hogs were in urgent demand at 10 to 15c advance. Packers bought freely and shippers took more than a normal Wednesday's supply. Sheep and lambs held firm at Tuesday's advance, with trade active. Receipts today were 4,500 cattle, 3,500 hogs, 4,500 sheep, compared with 4,500 cattle, 11,000 hogs, and 6,500 sheep a week ago, and 6,000 cattle, 9,000 hogs and 3,500 sheep a year ago. Prices for cattle showed a further advance, and today reached the

highest level since early January. Compared with Tuesday prices were strong to 25c up, 35 to 50c above last week's close, and \$1.00 to \$1.25 above the low point ten days ago. A three-carload bunch of weighty steers sold at \$9.65, and other choice steers \$9.25 to \$9.50. Strictly prime steers would have brought \$10.00 or better had any been offered. Fat cows sold at \$5.50 to \$7.00, and heifers \$6.00 to \$8.50, with steers and heifers mixed up to \$9.35. The failure of the advance to attract increased receipts is causing considerable concern among killers.

Hog prices rose 10 to 15c under an active demand. The top price, \$9.75, was paid for light weights, \$9.65 for medium weights, and \$9.40 for heavies. Pigs sold up to \$10.25. The bulk of the offerings brought \$8.90 to \$9.65. Receipts were moderate. Compared with a week ago prices are 25 to 40c higher. Heavies have advanced more than the lighter weight grades, and the price spread is narrower now than for several weeks. Demand from packers is large and shippers are taking most of the light weight grades. Feeders are taking all the thin hogs and pigs offered.

Sheep and lambs sold readily at firm prices. Compared with a week ago lambs are up \$1.50 and sheep up \$1.00. A few prime lambs sold at \$10.00 but most of the offerings brought \$8.50 to \$9.50. Yearlings sold up to \$7.50, wethers \$6.25, and ewes \$5.75.

### OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)  
South Omaha, Neb., Feb. 23.

The cattle market has been strong this week and prices advanced fully 50 to 75c as compared with the low point last week. Receipts have been comparatively light and some improvement has been noted in the demand from both local packers and eastern shippers so that undertone has been fairly healthy right along. Strictly good to choice 1,200 to 1,450-pound beefs are selling at \$8.75 to \$9.50, fair to good 1,000 to 1,200-pound steers at \$7.50 to \$8.50, and common to fair kinds around \$7.00 and from that down. Cows and heifers have shown fully as much improvement as the beef steers and choice heifers are now bringing \$7.00 to \$7.85, and choice cows \$6.50 to \$7.10. Bulk of the fair to good butcher stuff is going at around \$5.75 to \$6.25, with canners and cutters all the way from \$2.50 to \$4.50. Veal calves at \$6.00 to \$10.00 and bulls, stags, etc., at \$3.50 to \$6.00 have shown more or less advance for the week and demand has been very satisfactory for anything at all desirable in the way of killing stock.

Receipts of hogs have been of moderate proportion but owing to the improvement in the shipping demand the trade has developed considerable strength and prices are around a quarter higher than they were a week ago. Both local packers and shipping buyers still show a decided preference for the hogs weighing 225 pounds and under and they discriminate sharply against hogs weighing around 275 pounds and over. The spread in values is quite wide, around \$1.00 to \$1.50, with light weights at the top and extreme heavies at the bottom of the list. There were only about 13,000 hogs here Wednesday and they sold at prices strong to a quarter higher. Tops brought \$9.50 against \$9.40 on last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$8.50 to \$9.25 against \$8.40 to \$9.00 a week ago.

Trade in sheep and lambs has also caught the infection and prices advanced 50c to \$1.00 during the past three days. Both local packers and shipping buyers have had good orders to fill and the moderate offerings have been disposed of with little difficulty at higher prices. Fat lambs are quoted at \$8.00 to \$9.50, yearlings \$6.25 to \$7.25, wethers \$5.25 to \$6.00, and ewes \$4.25 to \$5.50.



## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### ICE NOTES.

The city of Springfield, Okla., plans to build a cold storage plant.

A new plant will be erected by the Southern Ice Machine Company, Charlotte, N. C.

The Saline County Farm Bureau, Marshall, Mo., contemplates the erection of a cold storage plant.

The Linden Curing & Storage Company, Linden, Tex., has increased its capital from \$10,000 to \$11,000.

The plant of the Consumers' Ice & Fuel Company, Newcastle, Ind., has been sold to Charles O. Schuster, of Muncie.

The Williamsport Ice Company, Williamsport, Md., will probably rebuild its plant which was burned at a loss of \$17,000.

Sixty business men in Viroqua, Wis., have each subscribed \$100 toward the establishment of an ice plant in that city.

The Radford Ice Corporation, Radford, Va., has increased its capital from \$75,000 to \$100,000 and will build a new cold storage room.

Farmers and business men of Wolcott, N. Y., have taken the first steps toward the establishment of a cold storage plant in that place.

The Gutsch Brewing Company, Sheboy-

gan, Wis., has converted its factory into an ice plant, which will open about the middle of April.

The Farmers' Co-operative Association, of Hobart, Okla., will enlarge its business by putting in a cold storage plant for its produce department.

The Berrien county fruit growers' and shipping associations plan to build a \$200,000 cold storage plant in Benton Harbor, Mich., in the near future.

William J. Stober has purchased the Eastern Cold Storage property, at 2834 North street, Boston, Mass., the assessed value of which is \$256,000.

The new plant of the Georgia Ice Company, at Harmon, Ga., was recently completed. It has a storage capacity of 2,500 tons, which will be doubled in the near future.

The Ridley Ice & Coal Company has been incorporated at Louisville, Ky., with a capital of \$40,000. The incorporators are E. B. Boone, C. W. Inman and Harry C. Inman.

H. I. Doud & Company have purchased from Douglas & Dwyer the electric cold storage plant which the latter firm has operated for a number of years in Chateaugay, N. Y.

Organization of the Producers' Cold Storage Company, Chillicothe, Mo., has been completed. The company will have a paid up capital of \$31,000 and the business will be handled by a board of directors of fifteen members.

### COLD STORAGE LEGISLATION.

(Continued from page 21.)

to be marked 'Cold Storage.' In other words, that every ham, bacon, and piece of dry salt meat would either on the meat itself or the box or the invoice have to be so marked, even though after the manufacturing process had been com-

pleted they never, as a matter of fact, were 'stored' in any warehouse for any length of time. And I asked whether it might not still be possible to find some way in which this evidently ill-conceived situation could be cured.

"Our conversation was so brief that I did not have time to discuss the third difficulty with you; namely, that in the case of corned beef, for example, and all other goods which might be canned, it was obvious that under ordinary manufacturing conditions all such would have to be marked 'Cold Storage.'

"The difficulty there is still further accentuated by the limitation that they must be sold to the ultimate consumer within twelve months, and I would have pointed out that jobbers, retailers, and all other handling the goods might be seriously handicapped by such a provision. Of course, the question of wholesomeness is beyond debate.

### Evil Effects on Producer and Consumer.

"At the end of your remarks, you state that you feel that 'the people of the United States are entitled to wholesome food at reasonable prices.' I agree heartily with you on this proposition, but I venture the assertion that the passage of this bill in its present form will seriously depreciate the value of every head of livestock which will never reach the market for preparation into meat and other products. I further venture the assertion that the passage of this bill in this form will entail no less than \$1,000,000 in additional and unnecessary and wasteful cost in the handling of the product, and far from facilitating the sale of meats 'at reasonable prices,' will work directly to the contrary.

"No packer has any other idea than hearty approval of a rational bill dealing with the subject of cold storage goods. The present measure, due to the faulty character of the various definitions, instead of covering the subject of cold storage warehouse goods, which do not represent 5% of the volume of any packing house, covers and will cause confusion, extra cost, difficulty and uncertainty on 100% of the business. Furthermore, due to the public's misapprehension of the words, 'Cold Storage,' it may seriously depreciate values."

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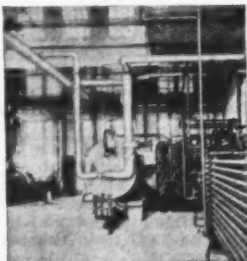
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Buffalo—Central Supply Co.  
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.  
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.  
El Paso, Texas—R. E. Huthstainer.  
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.

Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.  
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638  
Camp St.; United Warehouse Co., Ltd., 815  
Fulton St.  
New York City—Roesler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.  
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.,  
Agency, First & Front Sts.  
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania  
Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.  
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.,  
Edwin Knowles.  
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.  
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.  
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
Washington—Littelfield, Alvord & Co.

### FARMERS FAVOR FOREIGN TRADE.

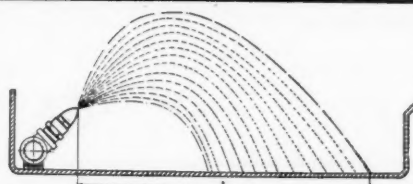
It is important to agriculture that foreign sales of farm products be developed, which leads the American Farm Bureau Federation to announce its support of any measure promising aid to export markets. Farmers with surplus crops to sell are anxious to know what they may expect from the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation. After the meeting of the organization, meeting in New York on Jan. 19, which he attended, President J. R. Howard issued a statement which included the following:

"That this Foreign Trade Financing Corporation will take a prominent place in world affairs there is no doubt. Whether or not it will give first attention to agricultural needs is entirely another question. This will depend largely upon the attitude of the management. I personally share the opinion of some small manufacturers that the bigger business institutions will realize the benefits of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation before the smaller manufacturer or the farmer will.

"With our rapidly increasing national population, there is little hope that we shall produce in coming years large agricultural surpluses except possibly in cotton and pork. In fact, with present ratios of increase, ten years more will find us on a basis of home consumption for practically all our products.

"It would appear then, in the look-ahead, that the financing of the farmer through the productive period and the securing of credit to enable him to market his crop in an orderly manner would be of greater import than any advantage which might be derived from the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation. This does not in any way mean that the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation is not legitimate and useful and worthy of serious consideration on the part of every farmer."

If you need a good man watch the "Wanted" page.



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### THE "TWO-VANE" BRINE SPRAY NOZZLE

Leading packers everywhere employing brine spray nozzles for hog and beef coolers have adopted "SPRA-RITE" Brine Spraying Equipment by reason

of the high cooling efficiency and non-clogging features of "SPRA-RITE" Nozzles.  
Bulletin No. 5 now ready for distribution. Write for your copy today.

**BINKS SPRAY EQUIPMENT CO., Man'g Engineers**  
Formerly The Star Brass Works  
3121 Carroll Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

## EVERY GROCER— EVERY BUTCHER—



**Needs a Baker Refrigeration System. By all means you should adopt this modern sanitary method of cooling.**

It would result in AN ENORMOUS SAVING FOR YOU; and, within just a few years, the saving, instead of your former loss, on tainted meats, trimmings, and perishable food products **WOULD MORE THAN PAY FOR THE ORIGINAL COST OF having your Baker system installed.** You should find out the facts and the advantages in detail.

**SEND AND GET OUR SPECIAL BULLETIN NO. 42-D.** This free, illustrated book describes fully the system of refrigeration we have **DESIGNED TO MEET THE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF GROCERS AND BUTCHERS.** Get our free advice without fail; and see what other men say—men who have used their Baker refrigerating plants continually—always with the greatest success.

**Baker Ice Machine Co.**  
19th & Nicholas Streets Omaha, Nebraska

## INSULATION MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN SATISFACTORY RESULTS

**"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"**

**THAS A FACK—BRACK an MACK**

**OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU. WRITE US**

**THE UNION INSULATING CO. Great Northern Building CHICAGO**



**WHEN YOU BUY**  
**A GAS KETTLE, SMOKE HOUSE OR TANK**  
**BE SURE IT'S BRAND'S**  
**SOLD ONLY BY RELIABLE CONCERNS**  
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**FIRST AVE. AND 49th ST. NEW YORK**



**At Last—An All-Temperature Scale**

The fact that scales would not weigh the same in all degrees of temperature was so until Chatillon experts designed the

**CHATILLON THERMOSEAL SCALE**

This Scale WILL weigh accurately in any degree of temperature, because of a special thermostatic device. The Scale will perform correctly even should the room in which it is used have a wide range of temperature in a single day.

The Thermoseal Scale is made in a number of designs and sizes.  
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**JOHN CHATILLON & SONS**

Established 1835

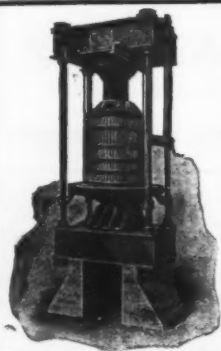
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**LARD CANS**  
**PLAIN and LITHOGRAPHED**

A HIGH GRADE CAN WITH YOUR BRAND LITHOGRAPHED IN BRIGHT, SHARP COLORS, IS AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR YOUR BUSINESS LONG AFTER THE ORIGINAL CONTENTS HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

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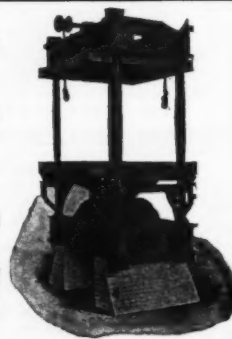
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**TANKAGE AND LARD  
 LEATHER and SHEEPSKINS  
 PRESS CLOTH and RACKS**

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and  
 Full Particulars

**THOMAS-ALBRIGHT-COMPANY**  
 GOSHEN, INDIANA



**OPPOSE EXCESS PROFITS TAX.**

(Continued from page 23.)

The vote against the sales tax is significant in view of the strong agitation that has been going on throughout the country for some form of this kind of levy. Arguments for the tax, as con-

tained in the referendum, held that difficulties of administration of the tax would not be so numerous as in administration of the excess-profits tax; that it would have great practical value in that the business man would know exactly what he must turn over to the government and

that under it fewer persons would escape taxation.

Objections pointed out were that a turnover tax would be extremely difficult of administration and that it would be pyramided; that it would work to the advantage of larger industrial establishments and that it would be unfair to persons at the bottom of the economic scale on whom it would fall disproportionately heavier than on those who enjoy a wider margin between income and necessary expenditure, and finally that there were legal difficulties in the way.

**Other Propositions Voted Down.**

Other propositions voted down were that there should be a moderate and gradual undistributed earnings tax on corporations and that each individual stockholder should pay his own normal tax. In the first a majority of the committee submitting the report suggested that such a tax would equalize taxes as between corporations and partnerships and that at the same time the government's revenues would be increased. In the proposal to do away with collection at its source and assess individual stockholders, the government would receive also a bigger return, because most stockholders would have to pay higher surtaxes. The small stockholder, however, might escape some taxes.

The committee's recommendation that future security issues should be subject to income tax, where this may be possible legally, was supported by the statement that persons with large incomes are led by the present unduly high surtaxes to invest in these securities because of their tax exemption features, to the public detriment.

Exemption for American citizens resident abroad from taxes on income derived in a foreign country and kept there was recommended by the committee on the ground that under the present law they are placed at a disadvantage in competing in business with citizens of other countries.

The committee declared the present law taxing increment in value of property when sold as income proves an obstacle to business transactions.

**Amendments to Law Advised.**

Holding that an exchange of property of a like nature should be considered merely as a replacement involving no gain or loss, the committee advised amendment of the law in this respect, but suggested safeguards should be made, against evasion, of tax through simulated exchanges.

The committee's recommendation that losses in the present and future years should be deductible from net income of the preceding year and a redetermination of taxes made was called forth by the fact that Congress evidently believed business readjustment would have come about before 1920 and thus fixed January 1st of that year as the period of limitation. The rigidity of the law has already led to hardships.

The committee's proposal that the government should ascertain the exact amount of income taxes before payment is made was based on the fact that no matter how conscientious a taxpayer may be, he at present never knows when he is through. If a treasury ruling is revised new assessments may be made. Under the present law the taxpayer makes payment of a tax which he assesses on himself. He then waits for years to see if he paid the correct amount of taxes.

The final recommendation of the committee that administration of income taxation should be decentralized, was held to be necessary because of the great inconvenience occasioned by the fact that so many taxpayers have to journey all the way to Washington to take up taxation matters when they should be able to take them up in their own districts.

# The Blue Book of American Meat Packing and Allied Industries

The need of a Packers' Blue Book or hand-book of the meat packing and allied industries in this country has long been manifest. There is no such book in existence, and the information this new Blue Book will contain will be authentic and invaluable.

For many years THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has been in receipt of inquiries and requests for information and statistics which should be found in such a book. Not a week has passed without some inquiry for such a book. Always the answer had to be: "There is no such book."

Now THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER proposes to meet this demand by the issuance of the first "Blue Book of the American Meat Packing and Allied Industries." With the approval and assistance of leading authorities in the industry the work will be prepared with a view to meeting the practical, everyday demands of the busy packer and of the seeker after information both inside and outside the trade.

## *A Trade Directory and Guide to Practice*

Briefly, the book will consist of the following sections:

I—A Trade Directory, to contain not only the names and addresses of every packer, slaughterer, wholesale meat dealer, sausage manufacturer, vegetable oil refiner and manufacturer of edible oil products, packinghouse broker, livestock commission firm, etc., but also to include complete directory information of officers, capitalization, capacity, character of operations, etc.

II—A Statistical Section, covering livestock population, movement, consumption, manufacturing operations, exports, etc., embracing both meats and by-products, together with allied products, such as vegetable oils. A novel feature of this section is that it will be largely in chart form, so as to offer a series of graphic pictures for ready reference and comprehension.

III—Packinghouse Practice. A condensed and authoritative outline of packinghouse operations, giving actual tests, facts and figures in brief form, and intended as a general guide to the best practice in packinghouse and by-product operations. This section is to be illustrated with pictures, charts and diagrams which will be an aid to quick reference and clear understanding.

The co-operation of the best packinghouse experts and statisticians has been obtained, and work on the book is already under way. Packers and packinghouse executives have given the plan their approval. Publication is promised in a much shorter time than it usually takes to prepare a work of this character.

Published by

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND  
THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

Old Colony Bldg.  
Chicago, Ill.

116 Nassau St.  
New York



## The early Pilgrims brought Cooperage to this Country

OUR forefathers, the early Pilgrims, were a thrifty lot. From the day of their landing on American shores they sought for and found means of maintaining their existence—they came to America to form a permanent home.

Among their numbers were fishermen. Daily these men made periodical trips out on the ocean, and daily they brought back huge catches of fish. The Pilgrim Fathers saw that their little groups of people could not dispose of those quantities of fish and ordered them packed for shipment to England.

Naturally, barrels played an important part in the building of an industry that still is a dominant factor in our New England States. These pilgrims brought cooperage to our land—and they selected wood from the pine forests as their material.

Today, nearly four hundred years later, you will find that the pine forests are still supplying wood for most of our barrels. For more than twenty years we have used this wood for barrels bearing the Price Label.

Our "Whitewood" barrels, pails, and tubs, are known for their durability and serviceability. They are made of white pine from their virgin forests of New Hampshire.

Edwin C. Price Company, Dept. A24, 1822 South Clark St., Chicago

*"Pack it in Wood"*  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
**White wood**

Number five of a series of historical advertisements by Gardner Greenlee



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### NEW WAY OF HANDLING BEEF TRIPE.

The subject of preparing beef tripe for edible purposes has recently been given special consideration by Morris & Company, who have put this product on the market for the public in such an appetizing way that the increased sales have required a more rapid method of handling the product.

Following the operation of opening and cleaning the tripe on an umbrella washer, the old method consisted of placing a quantity of tripe in a tub, where it was scalded for a certain length of time, then transferred from the tub to a table where men removed the inner or mucous lining by scraping with Bell scrapers and knives. This operation required considerable labor and extra handling of the product, and the quality of the product was not uniformly satisfactory.

These objectionable features have been overcome in the Morris plant at Chicago by a machine in which the scalding and scraping of the beef tripe is accomplished simultaneously. The tripe, after being washed on the umbrella washer, is placed in the cylinder of the machine shown in the photograph, with a certain amount of water. The machine is then started and the water gradually heated to a temperature of 140° F. As the scalding progresses, there is sufficient agitation and scraping by the machine to mechanically remove the tissues that were formerly scraped off by hand.

This operation requires about 30 minutes, and when it is completed the tripe is removed from the machine and placed in vats, where it is cooked for about four hours. It is then removed to tables, where it is finished by trimming the edges, removing the thin outer covering and any remaining excess fat.

The product is then chilled, either by being placed in ice water or hung in a refrigerated room for a few hours; then it is ready to be packed in kegs and pickled and distributed to the trade.

By the use of the new Allbright-Nell tripe scalding and scraping machine, with its patent dumping device, Morris & Company are able to handle beef tripe for edible purposes in the most efficient and sanitary manner, not only permitting a great saving, but enabling them to turn out a more uniform and satisfactory product.

The inventor of this new method and device of handling beef tripe is Henry B. Buckham, an engineer on the staff of the Allbright-Nell Company. Mr. Buckham is a son of General Manager Thomas H. Buckham of Morris & Company, and had a thorough training in all phases of the packinghouse business before entering the engineering field.

### MOTOR TRUCKS HAULING COAL.

Now that the government, mine operators, miners and railroads are once more pulling together, the problem of coal transportation is again holding the attention of transportation and business men. In an investigation recently conducted by the Federal Motor Truck Company of Detroit, Michigan, some interesting facts concerning the transfer of coal from the wagon mines—mines without railroad switch facilities—to railroad sidings was brought to light.

The new government rule specifying that wagon mines must receive their share of coal cars but requiring the mines to load them within twenty-four hours has compelled wagon mine operators to adopt more efficient methods of loading and de-

livering their coal, and most of these mines are now operating trucks instead of their old horse equipment.

While the saving in time that the trucks effected is interesting and important, the investigations produced some interesting comparison of costs between the new and old methods. These costs, of course, vary in different localities, but a fair average of the cost of the horse and wagon equipment showed that it cost approximately \$1.50 per ton to haul the coal to railroad sidings. The use of trucks lowered this cost to approximately 50 cents per ton, and made a saving in the total cost of mining coal of from \$3.55 per ton to \$2.55 per ton or approximately 28.2%.

The methods of unloading trucks at the sidings were also carefully studied. It was found that special facilities for unloading were necessary. Accordingly the Federal Motor Truck Company has designed a special elevating dump body by which the truck load is lifted mechanically to a level with the top of the gondola cars and can be dumped in from one to three minutes. Unloading the same load by hand usually required about thirty minutes.

### OVER 200 "BOSS" HOG DEHAIRERS.

Reducing cost of operation is what wide-awake manufacturers continually look for. Competition is keen and less cost means that much of an advantage.

This is especially true in killing and cleaning hogs. Government regulations require that hogs are perfectly clean before being cut open, and all packers are interested in machines doing this work quickly and economically. Such are the claims for the "Boss" U and Grate hog dehairers. That this is recognized by packers everywhere is evidenced by the fact that over 200 of these machines are now in operation. Those who have not had occasion to familiarize themselves with the merits of these machines can secure full information by addressing the manufacturers, The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

### FARM BUREAUS ON LEGISLATION.

The executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation met in Chicago on February 17-19, and ordered that a special section of the department of economics and statistics be established to deal with problems of home economics. A resolution was adopted relative to the close relationship of farm bureaus to extension work in agriculture and home economics, and urging the close co-operation of the agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture.

It was decided to oppose the federal cold storage bill as it is now worded, levying a 10-day transit limit on storage eggs, inasmuch as it works a hardship on producers shipping eggs any considerable distance. John G. Brown and W. G. Jamison were appointed as a committee to urge regulatory packer legislation.

If you need a good man, watch the "Wanted" page.



NEW ALLBRIGHT-NELL TRIPE SCALDING AND SCRAPING MACHINE.

# Chicago Section

Miss Gertrude Stone, secretary to Thomas E. Wilson, is on a vacation trip to California.

J. J. Dupps, jr., vice president of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, was in Chicago this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first four days of this week totaled 24,338 cattle, 83,370 hogs and 49,375 sheep.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, February 19, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8 to 18.50 cents per pound and averaged 12.54 cents per pound.

W. H. Ballance, president of the Electro Company, Peoria, Ill., was in Chicago during the week. Mr. Ballance's company is beginning to figure largely in the vegetable oil hardening and compound lard field.

Shipments of provisions from Chicago during the week ending February 19, were:

	Same week	This week	last year.
Cured meats, lbs.	22,990,000	24,979,000	
Lard, lbs.	14,069,000	11,828,000	
Fresh meats, lbs.	47,244,000	46,493,000	
Pork, bbls.	9,503	610	
Canned meats, cases.	69,180	18,656	

Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 719,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 19,777,000 lbs.; lard, 1,357,000 lbs.; pork, 800 bbls.

The latest addition to the Wilson family of publications for which publicity direc-

tor E. S. La Bart is responsible is "The Wilson Label," a live newspapers published periodically for Wilson salesmen, and intended as the salesmen's own newspaper. The first number exudes the typical Wilson "pep," and indicates that it will give its elder brothers, the "Wilsonian" and the "Certified News," a swift race for popularity.

Some of the out-of-town visitors in Chicago this week were Louis W. Kahn, of E. Kahn's Sons Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. C. Teufel, of the Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Sinclair, of Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. S. Sinclair, of T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; T. W. Taliaferro, of Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Eberhart, of George A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; James G. Cowrie, of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Lascher, of the United States Glue Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. G. Duffield, of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.; and L. A. Waitke, of Wm. Waitke & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 21c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 20½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 19½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 19c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 18½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 18½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 21c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 20c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 19½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 19c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 19c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 19c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 21c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 20½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 20c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 19½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 21½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 21c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 21c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 20½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 20c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 12c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 11½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 11c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 11½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 11½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 10½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 24c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 20c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 17c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 15c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 14c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 20c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 18c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 14c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 13½c.

## CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 24, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	12,428
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	5,119
Swift & Co.	11,278
G. H. Hammond Co.	9,337
Morris & Co.	7,820
Wilson & Co.	6,400
Boyd-Lunham Co.	9,284
Western Packing Co.	18,300
Roberts & Oake.	7,800
Miller & Hart.	4,600
Independent Pkg. Co.	4,900
Brennen Pkg. Co.	4,645
Wm. Davies & Co.	4,100
Others	7,500

Total 113,511

## CANADIAN LIVESTOCK IN JANUARY.

Sales of livestock at principal Canadian centers during the month of January, with comparisons, are reported by the Dominion Department of Agriculture as follows:

	CATTLE.			
	Month of	Same	Month of	
	Jan.	1920.	Dec.	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	27,125	26,693	17,982	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	3,713	3,031	2,887	
Montreal (East End)	4,812	4,357	3,735	
Winnipeg	9,629	12,652	18,802	
Calgary	7,989	9,248	7,426	
Edmonton	2,618	1,727	3,313	

	CALVES.			
	Month of	Same	Month of	
	Jan.	1920.	Dec.	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	2,392	3,148	1,808	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	704	949	880	
Montreal (East End)	1,033	1,147	1,208	
Winnipeg	698	470	1,174	
Calgary	1,184	470	858	
Edmonton	302	136	327	

	HOGS.			
	Month of	Same	Month of	
	Jan.	1920.	Dec.	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	27,104	34,192	22,469	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	6,885	4,383	4,696	
Montreal (East End)	5,072	3,124	4,336	
Winnipeg	16,189	23,808	11,262	
Calgary	4,751	4,147	2,799	
Edmonton	3,123	2,548	1,771	

	SHEEP.			
	Month of	Same	Month of	
	Jan.	1920.	Dec.	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	15,546	9,772	27,003	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	2,336	4,017	4,121	
Montreal (East End)	2,192	2,800	6,371	
Winnipeg	2,814	2,612	7,671	
Calgary	6,128	4,773	9,092	
Edmonton	813	1,069	1,025	

## INSPECTED SLAUGHTER IN CANADA.

The number of cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered under federal inspection in Canada during 1920 are reported as follows by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with comparisons:

	CATTLE.		
	1920.	1919.	1918.
Toronto	353,004	330,487	347,326
Ontario (other than Toronto)	13,466	23,026	24,421
Quebec	243,780	277,454	219,929
Manitoba	114,589	124,372	122,227
Alta., Sask. & B. C.	105,267	188,116	159,861
Maritime Provinces	1,599	2,302	4,549
Total	831,715	945,817	878,313
	HOGS.		
	1920.	1919.	1918.
Toronto	792,740	962,953	845,370
Ontario (other than Toronto)	850,804	434,414	371,699
Quebec	282,770	545,426	300,000
Manitoba	136,407	233,545	293,865
Alta., Sask. & B. C.	195,152	305,103	417,373
Maritime Provinces	27,302	22,969	23,519
Total	1,785,235	2,332,410	2,260,736
	SHEEP.		
	1920.	1919.	1918.
Toronto	513,954	305,042	172,627
Ontario (other than Toronto)	2,662	11,293	5,019
Quebec	177,735	146,289	91,675
Manitoba	55,808	42,300	30,528
Alta., Sask. & B. C.	91,659	81,956	51,100
Maritime Provinces	20,585	23,211	26,995
Total	802,763	610,081	377,944

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### CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

While the week's market opened with a slow, draggy demand a slight improvement was soon noticeable and as the week advanced prices showed an upward tendency leaving the market in a good healthy condition at the week's close.

A good assortment of steer beef was offered with something suitable for every class of retail trade. The few strictly choice steers available sold well at an advance of one to two dollars over a week ago. The bulk of the desirable butcher steers ranged from thirteen to sixteen dollars, while the heavy rough steers sold mostly in cuts and broke around \$14 to \$15. The supply of common steers was light but sufficient for the demand, as trade requiring such a grade of steers can generally substitute cows instead. The general quality of the cows ran good with a good assortment of handy-weight butcher cows. The bulk of the sales was from \$11 to \$12.50 on straight cows, while the rough heavy cows were generally broke up and netted around \$11 to \$12. Bulls have received little attention, as the demand has been lacking and prices have declined from twenty-five to fifty cents. Kosher beef has shown a little strength under a fair demand and prices are fully \$1 over a week ago.

The supplies of calves have been well in line with the demand and the top calves show an improvement of around \$2 for the week, with other grades holding firm.

The general quality was of the medium to good grades, with strictly choice veal scarce. Bulk of sales was from \$15 to \$18.

As usual, there was plenty of lamb the first of the week, but with lighter receipts during the week and a slightly better demand, the good and choice grades advanced from \$1 to \$2, with others holding steady. Choice light lambs were scarce and sold readily. Bulk of the offerings consisted of heavy, fat lambs.

Offerings of mutton consisted mainly of fat ewes and bucks, few of which sold straight. No material change was reported in the week's prices.

The moderate offerings of pork has met with a fairly good demand and a good undertone for the trade has prevailed with a still stronger feeling at the close of the week.

Compared with last Friday, good and choice steers \$1 higher, with medium and common grades \$1 lower; cows \$1 up and bulls 25 to 50 cents lower. Veal is steady to \$1 higher; lamb steady to \$2 higher and mutton steady. Pork loins, shoulders and picnics mostly steady; Boston butts \$1 up and spareribs steady. There will be a light carryover on all meats.

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 39.)

\$10.40, equaling the high point of the year to date, and the bulk of sales \$9.25@10.15. The market closed today largely 25 to 40c higher than Thursday a week ago, with better grades up most. Thursday witnessed a rejuvenation in the shipping outlet for pigs. Most of the 90 to 120 lb. pigs, suitable for shippers, sold at \$9.50 to \$10, with choice strong weights up to \$10.15, being steady to 15c higher than Thursday previous.

Light receipts generally all week, colder weather, a generally better feeling all

### CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

**Beef and Pork Packers**

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U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

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**UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO**

around following news released last week of exportations of frozen lamb and mutton, and by further reports today of the exportation of live cattle and sheep, have assisted in eradicating still more of the gloom that pervaded the sheep market two weeks ago. Each day, beginning last Thursday, advances have been scored in sheep and lamb values. Handyweight fat lambs are selling \$1.25 to \$1.50 higher than a week ago, while sheep, yearlings and heavy lambs generally are \$1.75 to \$2 higher with spots up more. Today's trading topped the week. Something like seventeen decks of lambs sold today at \$10.75 and a two double deck string went on a shipping order at \$10.80, the highest top in four weeks. Seventy-six pound shorn lambs reached \$10, with others carrying more weight or lacking finish selling down to \$9.25 and a 103 lb. kind of woolled lambs made \$9, with culls mostly at \$7.50 to \$8. Ninety-six pound woolled yearling wethers reached \$9 and shorn yearlings averaging 105 lbs. brought \$7. Matured wethers averaging 124 lbs. sold for \$7.25. The top on ewes was \$6.65, paid for a double/deck averaging 105 lbs. The bulk of the fat ewes cleared today between \$6@6.40, with 140 lb. natives down to \$5.50.



## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 14.....	15,577	2,844	49,061	29,279
Tuesday, Feb. 15.....	8,100	2,708	35,364	14,938
Wednesday, Feb. 16.....	6,122	1,982	20,538	17,666
Thursday Feb. 17.....	9,090	4,103	45,275	18,880
Friday, Feb. 18.....	5,137	884	38,761	9,374
Saturday, Feb. 19.....	830	527	10,839	6,494
Total last week.....	44,935	13,108	199,838	96,631
Previous week.....	43,457	12,678	204,556	77,847
Year ago.....	30,686	10,615	165,478	60,649
Two years ago.....	30,972	10,371	244,488	59,468

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 14.....	4,002	132	12,378	6,720
Tuesday, Feb. 15.....	3,747	431	8,924	4,851
Wednesday, Feb. 16.....	4,202	222	5,862	5,792
Thursday, Feb. 17.....	3,795	205	8,859	7,797
Friday, Feb. 18.....	2,747	267	8,197	3,419
Saturday, Feb. 19.....	233	2	3,653	5,187
Total last week.....	19,500	1,272	47,853	33,766
Previous week.....	21,650	1,427	49,610	20,532
Year ago.....	17,499	992	40,800	15,853
Two years ago.....	18,041	548	44,448	12,181

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Feb. 19:

	1921	1920
Cattle.....	433,426	498,706
Calves.....	102,080	106,003
Hogs.....	1,627,803	1,496,729
Sheep.....	668,956	502,759

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending Feb. 19.....	695,000	5,386,000
Previous week.....	714,000	—
Cor. week, 1920.....	652,000	5,418,000
Cor. week, 1919.....	827,000	5,580,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	812,000	5,580,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	638,000	5,878,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	661,000	6,351,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	594,000	5,628,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	482,000	4,450,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Feb. 19, 1921, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	135,000	555,000	224,000
Previous week.....	127,000	588,000	211,000
1920.....	170,000	623,000	197,000
1919.....	211,000	725,000	149,000
1918.....	196,000	655,000	162,000
1917.....	171,000	558,000	216,000
1916.....	147,000	568,000	202,000
1915.....	108,000	505,000	214,000
1914.....	122,000	411,000	207,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Feb. 19, 1921, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1921.....	1,191,930	4,207,000	1,544,000
1920.....	1,523,000	4,371,000	1,428,000
1919.....	1,768,000	5,375,000	1,441,000
1918.....	1,543,000	4,402,000	1,353,000
1917.....	1,427,000	5,002,000	1,886,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Feb. 19, 1921:

Armour & Co.....	22,700
Anglo-American.....	6,900
Swift & Co.....	14,800
Hammond Co.....	9,300
Morris & Co.....	12,100
Wilson & Co.....	14,600
Royd-Lunham.....	9,800
Western Packing Co.....	14,400
Roberts & Oniz.....	8,800
Miller & Hart.....	6,400
Independent Packing Co.....	9,900
Brennan Packing Co.....	5,900
Wm. Davies Co.....	6,400
Others.....	18,100
Total.....	158,800
Previous week.....	166,300
Year ago.....	125,400
Two years ago.....	216,000

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Feb. 19.....	\$ 8.35	\$ 9.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.35
Previous week.....	8.00	9.05	4.25	8.10
Cor. week, 1920.....	12.00	14.30	13.25	20.40
Cor. week, 1919.....	15.80	17.65	11.80	17.85
Cor. week, 1918.....	12.15	16.95	12.50	16.00
Cor. week, 1917.....	10.45	12.65	11.45	14.30
Cor. week, 1916.....	5.35	8.45	7.85	10.95
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.05	6.65	6.90	9.10
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.45	8.65	6.00	7.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	8.45	6.10	8.40
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.50	6.40	4.25	6.20
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.30	7.04	4.35	5.90

Market quotations at Chicago:

## CATTLE.

Prime steers.....	\$ 9.75@11.00
Good to choice steers.....	8.25@8.50
Fair to good steers.....	6.25@6.50
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	7.00@10.50
Heifers.....	5.00@9.25
Cows, good to choice.....	5.50@7.50
Fair to good cows.....	4.00@5.50
Canners.....	2.25@3.00
Cutters.....	3.00@4.00
Holsteins.....	4.00@5.40
Veal calves.....	11.00@13.00

## HOGS.

Choice to light butchers.....	\$ 9.75@10.25
Medium weight butchers.....	9.40@10.10
Fair to fancy light.....	9.35@10.40
Heavy butchers, 270-325 lbs.....	8.80@9.75
Heavy packing.....	8.40@9.00
Rough packing.....	7.85@8.40
Pigs.....	8.50@10.25

## SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$ 7.50@10.65
Fed western lambs.....	8.00@11.00
Colorado lambs.....	7.50@10.75
Feeding lambs.....	7.50@8.25
Wethers.....	4.50@7.00
Yearlings.....	6.00@8.00
Ewes.....	4.00@6.65

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$21.10	\$21.10	\$20.95	\$20.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	12.05	12.10	12.02½	12.02½
July.....	12.45	12.45	12.37½	12.37½
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	11.25	11.05	11.15	11.00
July.....				11.55

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.85	21.00	20.70	21.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	12.00	12.05	11.85	12.05
July.....	12.37½	12.45	12.37½	12.45
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	11.20	11.22½	11.00	11.22½
July.....	11.37½	11.57½	11.37½	11.57½

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1921.

Holiday, no market.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	21.10	21.10	21.00	21.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	12.25	12.25	12.10	12.10
July.....	12.55	12.55	12.50	12.50
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	11.30	11.32½	11.25	11.27½
July.....	11.65	11.67½	11.67½	11.65

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.80	20.85	20.75	20.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	12.10-05	12.10	11.90	11.92½
July.....	12.40	12.42	12.25	12.27
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	11.25	11.27	11.15	11.17
July.....	11.62	11.62	11.57	11.57

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1921.

PORK—				
May.....	21.00	21.20	21.00	21.20
LARD—				
May.....	12.05	12.12½	12.02½	12.12½
July.....	12.37	12.47	12.35	12.47
RIBS—				
May.....	11.30	11.40	11.27	11.37
July.....				11.75

## BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week of Feb. 12 to Feb. 18, 1921:

	12.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Chicago.....	45	45	45¼	47	47½	47½
New York.....	45	46	47	47	48	48
Boston.....	45	46	46½	47	48	48
Philadelphia.....	46	46½	47½	48	48½	48½

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized, 90 score, at Chicago:

	44½-45	45½	46	46½
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Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1, 1921.	1920.
Chicago.....	25,378	Holiday	24,425	216,847	221,613
New York.....	31,594	Holiday	28,718	260,275	257,415
Boston.....	10,300	Holiday	6,477	81,181	69,294
Philadelphia.....	7,116	Holiday	13,737	66,851	78,387
Total.....	74,388	Holiday	73,357	625,154	626,709

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand Feb. 18, week, 1920.	Cor. day of week, 1920.
Chicago.....	171,549	8,102,280	6,832,394	—
New York.....	146,104	7,753,150	11,279,635	—
Boston.....	403,143	4,523,557	2,939,954	—
Philadelphia.....	50	30,280	1,792,369	916,475
Total.....	361	841,076	22,171,356	18,076,018

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by O. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

## Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end.....	30	25	17
Rib roast, light end.....	35	28	19
Chuck roast.....	25	20	15
Steaks, round.....	40	30	28
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	54	35	31
Steaks, porterhouse.....	82	42	32
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	18
Beef stew.....	25	20	15
Butts.....	32	25	18
Corned plates.....	25	18	13
Corned rumps.....	32	28	21

## Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarters.....	35	25
Legs.....	38	28
Stews.....	16	14
Chops, Shoulder.....	28	24
Chops, rib and loin.....	45	38

## Mutton.

Legs.....	25	28
Stew.....	15	14
Shoulders.....	20	16
Chops, rib and loin.....	32	28

## Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.....	25	@28
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.....	24	@27
Loins, whole, 14 and over.....	23	@26
Chops.....	20	@20
Shoulders.....	25	@22
Spareribs.....	25	@20
Hocks.....	18	@18
Leaf lard.....	16	@16

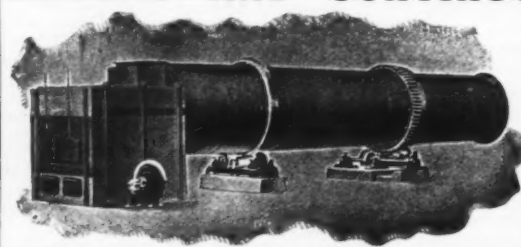
## Veal.

Hindquarters.....	22	@26
Forequarters.....	16	@18
Legs.....	25	@32
Breasts.....	16	@20
Shoulders.....	25	@25
Cutlets.....	45	@45
Rib and loin chops.....	28	@38

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@ 2
Shop fat.....	@ 1
Bones, per 100 lbs.....	@15
Calf skins.....	@ 8
Kips.....	@ 8
Deacons, each.....	@ 75

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Saves Time in Drying Tankage

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## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	16	@18
Good native steers.....	15	@17
Medium steers.....	13	@15
Heifers, good.....	13	@16
Cows.....	10	@13
Head quarters, choice.....	10	@13
Fore quarters, choice.....	10	@13

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	36	@36
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	36	@36
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	44	@44
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	40	@40
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	26	@26
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	25	@25
Cow Loins.....	17	@23
Cow Short Loins.....	23	@23
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	23	@23
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	26	@26
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	23	@23
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	26	@26
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	23	@23
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	15	@15
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	14	@14
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Cow Rounds.....	12	@12
Cow Chucks.....	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Steer Plates.....	9	@9
Medium Plates.....	9	@9
Briskets, No. 1.....	15	@15
Briskets, No. 2.....	15	@15
Steer Navel Ends.....	8	@8
Cow Navel Ends.....	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Fore Shanks.....	7	@7
Hind Shanks.....	6	@6
Strip Loins, No. 1.....	25	@25
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	20	@20
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	20	@20
Striploin Butts, No. 1.....	30	@30
Striploin Butts, No. 2.....	24	@24
Striploin Butts, No. 3.....	24	@24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	65	@65
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	65	@65
Rump Butts.....	25	@25
Flank Steaks.....	25	@25
Boneless Chunks.....	10	@10
Shoulder Clods.....	18	@18
Hanging Tenderloins.....	14	@14
Trimming.....	8	@8

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	10	@12
Hearts.....	6	@8
Tongues.....	30	@30
Sweetbreads.....	45	@48
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	8	@11
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	8	@11
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	10	@12 1/2
Livers.....	10	@11
Kidneys, per lb.....	10	@11

## Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	18	@19
Good Carcass.....	13	@17
Good Saddle.....	30	@30
Good Backs.....	10	@14
Medium Backs.....	7	@8

## Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	10	@12
Sweetbreads.....	37	@42
Calf Livers.....	37	@42

## Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	20	@20
Medium Lambs.....	18	@18
Choice Saddle.....	28	@28
Medium Saddle.....	26	@26
Choice Fore.....	12	@12
Medium Fore.....	10	@10
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	26	@26
Lamb Tongues, each.....	18	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	@28

## Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	10	@10
Light Sheep.....	12	@12
Heavy Saddle.....	14	@14
Light Saddle.....	18	@18
Heavy Fore.....	6	@6
Light Fore.....	6	@6
Mutton Legs.....	20	@20
Mutton Loins.....	12	@12
Mutton Stew.....	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each.....	18	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	15	@15

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	14	@14
Pork Loins.....	20	@20
Leaf Lard.....	12	@12
Tenderloins.....	67	@67
Spare Ribs.....	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Butts.....	15	@15
Rocks.....	18	@18
Trimming.....	8	@8
Extra Lean Trimming.....	11	@11
Snouts.....	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Pigs' Feet.....	9	@9
Pigs' Heads.....	9	@9
Blade Bones.....	12	@12
Blade Meat.....	8	@8
Check Meat.....	4	@4
Hog Livers, per lb.....	6	@6
Neck Bones.....	4	@4
Skinned Shoulders.....	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Pork Hearts.....	6	@6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	6	@6
Pork Tongues, each.....	14	@14
Slip Bones.....	9	@9
Tail Bones.....	13	@13
Brains.....	14	@14
Back fat.....	24	@24
Hams.....	24	@24
Belies.....	19	@19

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna.....	16	@16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	15	@15
Choice Bologna.....	16	@16

Frankfurters.....	21	@21
Liver Sausage, with beef and pork.....	21	@21
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	22	@22
Minced Sausage.....	17	@17
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	17	@17
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	17	@17
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	18	@18
Oxford Lean Butts.....	33	@33
Polish Sausage.....	18	@18
Garlic Sausage.....	18	@18
Country Smoked Sausage.....	18	@18
Country Fresh Sausage.....	19	@19
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	17	@17
Luncheon Roll.....	17	@17
Delicatessen Loaf.....	17	@17
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	42	@42
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	18	@18
Loaf Roll, Cooked.....	39	@39

## Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	42	@42
Reef Casings.....	40	@40
Italian Salami (new goods).....	33	@33
Capri.....	25	@25
Holsteiner.....	25	@25
Peppetoni, long links.....	34	@34
Farmer.....	36	@36

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	2 40	@2 40
Pork, link, kits.....	2 78	@2 78
Pork, links, 1/2 lb.....	16 10	@16 10
Polish Sausage, kits.....	2 46	@2 46
Polish Sausage, 1/2 lb.....	14 30	@14 30
Frankfurts, kits.....	3 00	@3 00
Frankfurts, 1/2 lb.....	17 50	@17 50
Blood Sausage, kits.....	3 35	@3 35
Blood Sausage, 1/2 lb.....	19 25	@19 25
Liver Sausage, kits.....	2 50	@2 50
Liver Sausage, 1/2 lb.....	11 55	@11 55
Head Cheese, kits.....	2 40	@2 40
Head Cheese, 1/2 lb.....	14 00	@14 00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	18.00	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.50	
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.25	
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	21.25	
Pickled hog chitterling, uncoked, bbls.....	30.50	
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	60.00	
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	57.00	
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	65.56	

## CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 6
Corned beef.....	\$ 3.15	\$ 6.00	\$ 20.00	
Roast beef.....	3.15	6.00	20.00	
Roast mutton.....	3.15	6.00	20.00	
Sliced dried beef.....	\$2.75	4.85	9.00	
Ox tongue, whole.....	13.25	17.50	53.00	
Luncheon tongue.....	2.50	4.75	10.25	
Corn beef hash.....	1.85	3.15	5.50	
Roast beef hash.....	1.85	3.15	5.50	
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.20	2.40	4.00	
Vienna style sausage.....	1.30	2.65	4.25	
Luncheon sausage.....	1.30	2.65	4.25	
Breakfast sausage.....	1.30	2.65	4.25	
Veal loaf, med. size.....	1.30	2.65	4.25	

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.30
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	0.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in case.....	21.00

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plain Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	20.50
Plain Beef.....	27.50
Rollettes.....	27.50
Rump Butts.....	28.50
Mess Pork.....	30.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	30.50
Family Back Pork.....	31.50
Rean Pork.....	25.50

## LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tea.....	16
Pure Lard.....	15
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	11
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	11
Barrels, 1/2 over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 over tierces, tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 to 1c over tierces.....	11

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	24
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	25
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.....	24 1/2
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.....	16
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	25

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12@14 avg.....	15.75
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	15.50
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	14.75
Rib Bellies, 12@14 avg.....	15.75
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.....	14.50
Int Backs, 12@14 avg.....	11.25
Int Backs, 14@16 avg.....	11.75
Extra Short Clears.....	12.25
Extra Short Ribs.....	14.00
Short Clears.....	15.00
Butts.....	10.50

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	28	@31 1/2
Regular Hams.....	28	@33 1/2
Casals, 4@6 lbs. avg.....	14	@17 1/2
Casals, 6@12 lb. average.....	14	@19 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 avg.....	38	@46 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	19	@21 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg.....	27	@29 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	40	@44
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	38	@44 1/2
Dried Beef Outlets.....	40	@44 1/2
Dried Beef Sets, best.....	40	@44 1/2
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	40	@44 1/2

Regular, Boiled Hams.....	38
Boiled Casals.....	30
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	47
Cooked Boiled Shoulder.....	30

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set.....	23
Beef Export Rounds.....	26
Beef Middles, per set.....	25
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	22
Beef Weasands.....	12
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	1.25
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	1.00
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	1.10
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow.....	1.50
Hog Middles, per set.....	22
Hog Bungs, export.....	26
Hog Bungs, large.....	17
Hog Bungs, medium.....	14
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	8
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	5
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	2
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	2
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	2

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	3.10	@3.25
Hoofmeal, per unit.....	2.25	@2.50
Concentrated, tankage, ground.....	2.50	@2.75
Ground tankage, 11%.....	2.60	@2.75
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%.....	2.40	@2.50
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	2.00	@2.25
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	24.00	@26.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	30.00	@32.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	25.00	@27.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 horns, per ton.....	240.00	@250.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00	@30.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	25.00	@30.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	60.00	@65.00
Round shin bones, heavies, per ton.....	90.00	@100.00
Round shin bones, lights, per ton.....	10.00	@80.00
Flat shin bones, heavies, per ton.....	70.00	@80.00
Flat shin bones, lights, per ton.....	60.00	@70.00
Thick bones, heavies, per ton.....	80.00	@90.00
Thick bones, lights, per ton.....	60.00	@70.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles.....	30.00	@32.50

## LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	@11.65
Prime, steam, loose.....	@10.70
Leaf .....	@10.75
Compound .....	@10.00
Neutral lard .....	15.00@15.00%

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	7	@7 1/4
Tallow.....	6 1/2	@7
Grease, yellow, loose.....	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Grease, A white, loose.....	6	@6 1/4

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	12 1/2	@13
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	10	@11
Oleo stock.....	8	@9
Linseed, loose, per gal.....	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Corn oil, loose.....	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	4 1/2	@4 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible.....	6 1/2	@7
Choice country.....	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Packers, prime, loose.....	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	5	@5 1/2
Packers, No. 2.....	3 1/2	@4 1/4

## GREASES.

White, choice.....	6	@6 1/4
White, "A" loose.....	5 1/2	@5 1/2
White, "B" loose.....	5	@5 1/4
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	3 1/2	@4
Crackling.....	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Horse.....	4	@4 1/2
Yellow.....	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Brown.....	3 1/2	@4
Pigs' foot grease.....	6 1/2	@7
Garbage, grease, loose.....	2 1/2	@3
Glycerine, C. P.....	19 1/2	@20
Glycerine, dynamite.....	16 1/2	@17
Glycerine, crude soap.....	10	@10 1/2
Glycerine, candle.....	nom. 11	

## COTTONSEED OILS.

White, decolorized.....	10	@10 1/4
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	nom.	@6 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	nom.	@6
Soap stock, bbls., concn.....	2	@2 1/2
Tex.....	3 1/2	@3 1/2
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. a. Chicago.....	1 1/4	@1 1/4

## COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	2.20	@2.25
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	2.30	@2.35
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	2.40	@2.45
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....	3.15	@3.20
White Oak Lard Tierces.....	3.40	@3.45
White Oak Ham Tierces.....	3.00	@3.00

## CURING MATERIALS.

Ref
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# Retail Section

## THE BUSINESS QUIZ.

In the last issue of The National Provisioner a ninth set of six questions of primary importance to every business man was printed on this page. Following are the questions repeated, with their answers:

Question No. 1—What is known as the "eighty per cent" co-insurance clause?

Answer—The eighty per cent co-insurance clause reads: "This company shall not be liable for a greater proportion of any loss or damage to the property described therein than the sum hereby insured bears to eighty per centum of the actual cash value of said property at the time such loss shall happen."

Question No. 2—What is known as the "tickler system" of filing?

Answer—The "tickler system," which is short for "particulars," is a device or warning placed on cards, papers or other data which shall require prompt attention at some particular time.

Question No. 3—What one particular business fault is responsible for the major portion of failures?

Answer—It is proven that over 84 per cent of failures in recent years have been among merchants that do not advertise in some form or another.

Question No. 4—What is known as a negotiable instrument and what does same consist of?

Answer—A negotiable instrument is divided into the following classes: (a) bills of exchange; (b) promissory notes; (c) bank notes; (d) checks; (e) bonds; (f) certificates of deposit; (g) bank drafts.

Question No. 5—In what manner are corporations classified under existing laws?

Answer—Corporations are classified under existing laws as (a) public, i. e., who carry out government of civic functions; (b) quasi-public, covering railways, telephone, telegraph; (c) private, those conducted for private benefit of members.

Question No. 6—What is the difference between "Fixed Capital" and "Working Capital"?

Answer—Fixed capital consists of buildings, real estate, machinery and securities of subsidiary corporations. Working capital is, (a) cash on hand; (b) accounts and bills in receivable; (c) raw material, finished and unfinished products in stock; (d) securities of other companies held as temporary investment.

Next week six more questions will be put, and answered in the following issue.

## CHANGES IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

The retail food index carried by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows that there was a decline of 3 per cent in the retail cost of food to the average family in January as compared with December.

Prices of 43 food articles are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics each month by retail dealers in 51 important cities. From these prices average prices are made for each article. These average prices are then "weighted" according to

the quantity of each article consumed in the average workingman's family. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, 22 articles of food were used in this index, but beginning with January, 1921, 43 articles will be included in the index number.

During the month from December, 1920, to January, 1921, 27 of the 44 articles for which prices were obtained decreased as follows: Strictly fresh eggs, 14 per cent; lard, 13 per cent; rice, 10 per cent; crisco and sugar, 8 per cent; oleomargarine and potatoes, 6 per cent; corn meal, navy beans, canned tomatoes, prunes, and oranges, 5 per cent; bacon, ham, fresh milk, nut margarine, baked beans and coffee, 3 per cent; canned salmon, butter, rolled oats and canned corn, 2 per cent; cheese, storage eggs, canned peas, and raisins, 1 per cent. Cream of wheat declined less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

The 11 articles which increased in price were: Pork chops and cabbage, 9 per cent; hens, 6 per cent; lamb, 4 per cent, rib roast, 3 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, chuck roast, plate beef, and flour, 2 per cent. Bananas increased less than 1 per cent.

For the period January, 1920, to January, 1921, the percentage decrease in all articles of food combined, was 14 per cent. Thirty-two of the 44 articles for which prices were secured on both dates decreased as follows: Onions and cabbage, 54 per cent; sugar, 46 per cent; potatoes, 44 per cent; lard and rice, 34 per cent; crisco, 28 per cent; navy beans, 27 per cent; coffee, 22 per cent; corn meal, 21 per cent; canned tomatoes, 19 per cent; butter, 18 per cent; flour and prunes, 17 per cent; oleomargarine, 14 per cent; evaporated milk, 13 per cent; cheese, 11 per cent; plate beef, bacon, and oranges, 8 per cent; chuck roast, baked beans and canned corn, 7 per cent; nut margarine, 6 per cent; pork chops, ham, strictly fresh eggs and canned peas, 4 per cent; round steak and fresh milk, 2 per cent; rib roast and bread, 1 per cent.

The 10 articles which increased in price in the year period were: Raisins, 29 per cent; storage eggs, 10 per cent; macaroni, 9 per cent; rolled oats, 8 per cent; cream of wheat, 5 per cent; hens, canned salmon and bananas, 2 per cent; lamb, 1 per cent.

Prices were the same in January, 1921, as in January, 1920, for sirloin steak and corn flakes.

For the eight-year period, January, 1913, to January, 1921, the percentage increase in all articles of food, combined, was 75 per cent. Storage eggs showed an increase of 167 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 112 per cent; hens, 111 per cent; lamb, 104 per cent; flour, 103 per cent. The other articles for which prices were received on both dates showed increases ranging from 28 per cent for coffee to 93 per cent for ham and bread.

The index number, based on 1913 as 100, was 172 in January, 1921.

## WHEN BUSINESS IS DULL.

Whenever business is dull or trade falls off, look about for the reason. You will, as a rule, find it is due to some shortcoming of the dealer. To better enable you to classify these faults, the following list is given:

Is your advertising as well written and interesting as it could be?

Are the products you offer for sale as desirable as they should be?

Is the assortment, quality and standard of your goods up to the minute?

Is your assortment as complete as that of your competitors?

Do you always weigh all meat bought by the pound upon receipt? Do you file prompt claims for shortage? Do you go over addition on bills received before passing them on?

Do you weigh orders put up for your customers by the pound and ounce, and check the tickets carefully?

Are the window displays in your shop changed as often as those of other shops in your vicinity?

Are your lighting, interior decorations and display clever and up-to-date?

Have you noticed if your signs, placards and price tickets describe the products fully, and are they bright, clean and well made?

Are the glasses in your door, windows and casements clean? Women folks have a habit of noticing, also of shunning the market that is uninviting.

Have you taken advantage of the many modern labor-saving devices now on the market?

Do you stick to old-fashioned methods of handling cash, wrapping packages and delivering?

Have you seen that your stock is selected with care and is suitable for the trade in your city or the section of the city in which your market is situated?

Are your meats and other products properly and tastily displayed?

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fred J. Lang has bought the Broegler meat market, Passaic, N. J.

The meat market of Abdoo & Dolan at Hughland, Ia., has been sold to H. Petrus.

O'Harra & Sons have sold their meat market in Gering, Nebr., to Forest Raser.

McKee Bros. have installed a meat department in their store at Upper Alton, Ill.

J. J. Hubbel has bought the general store and meat market of C. A. Whitehead at Wymore, Nebr.

N. M. Whittedge & Son have opened a meat market in Pomona, Calif., at 157 South Main street.

The meat market of W. W. Puddy, Belton, Tex., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$3,000.

Tom Milligan has bought a half interest in the Sanitary meat market at Cuero, Tex., and will be associated in the business with Mr. Sattler.

William Marshall and Fred Zweifel have purchased the meat market of Harry Jenkins at Cuba City, Wis. The new firm name will be Marshall & Zweifel.



Julius Gust has opened a meat market in Waupun, Wis.

Frank Chalupnik will erect a meat market at Beroun, Minn.

J. F. Raney has engaged in the meat business in Odell, Nebr.

King & Edds have engaged in the meat business in Arma, Kans.

The Kellar meat market, Houston, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

R. W. Zickerfoose has engaged in the meat business in Lebo, Kans.

H. J. Osterholtz has engaged in the meat business at Salem, S. D.

Leo and Eli DeSchapper will open a meat market in Jasper, Minn.

Moore & Gerenz have purchased the Heller meat market at Delavan, Wis.

Barrette & Bessette have opened a new meat and grocery store in Plattsburg, N. Y.

Henry Mohrbacher has opened a meat market at 1139 Milwaukee avenue, Racine, Wis.

Hatcher, the butcher at Caddo, Okla., has moved his shop to the Bennett grocery store.

C. A. Tise has sold an interest in his meat business at Omro, Wis., to Frank Laker.

Kiesel Bros. have bought the Economy meat market, Ware, Mass., from Hugh Gormley.

Sam Estes has engaged in the meat business at Tenth and Jackson streets, Atchison, Kans.

M. L. Root has acquired the meat and grocery business of G. A. Kircher at Centuria, Kans.

The Guy Cone meat and grocery, Ionia, Mich., has been sold to Guy Harwood and Earl Adgate.

The Farmers Union store, Turon, Kans., has opened a meat department with Dan Kitlen in charge.

Alva Morris has sold his meat market and grocery store in Montgomery City, Mo., to U. Bonnel.

John Meinert & Son, meat dealers in Hilbert, Wis., have been succeeded by Pruchnoffski Bros.

George Gettler has purchased the meat market of Charles S. Gruber at 601 Main street, Hannibal, Mo.

The Sanitary Fish & Oyster Company has opened for business at 323 North Main street, Wichita, Kans.

Craig & Crippen have sold their meat market in Inman, Nebr., to Hugh Bittner and Claude Bergstrom.

Nelson Bros., meat dealers at 3025 Washington avenue, Racine, Wis., have sold out to Viggo Jensen.

S. R. Perrin has purchased the interest of J. W. Jones in the Jones Bros. meat market at Cedarvale, Kans.

The Dunn Mercantile Company, Newton, Kans., has opened a meat market in connection with its grocery store.

Giess & Linton, meat dealers at Springdale, Wash., have installed a cold storage plant at a cost of about \$3,000.

Othie Akins has purchased the interest of his partner, J. A. Snow, in the Royal meat market at Humansville, Mo.

Roth & Thompson, meat dealers in Richardton, S. D., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Thompson will continue the business.

C. C. Ellis, owner of the Texas meat market, Pueblo, Colo., has bought the fixtures and stock of the market at 218 North Main street and will move to 721 North Main.

The Portland Fish Market has been incorporated at Portland, Ore., with a capital of \$5,000. The incorporators are Edward B. Kramer, H. M. Cummins and S. J. Bishoff.

The Cleveland Kosher Meat Co. has been incorporated at Cleveland, Ohio, with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are M. Moskovitz, A. E. Bernstein, H. F. Glock and I. Nungesser.

James Kopinski of South Bend, Ind., has bought the meat market fixtures of the LaPorte Co-operative Society, at LaPorte, Ind., and will move them to South Bend where he will open a meat market.



## ICE BILLS are RELICS of the PAST

TO USERS OF *York* Mechanical Refrigeration

Ice Bills and the worries that go with the iced refrigerator are soon forgotten by the Butcher whose refrigeration is produced by a York Mechanical Refrigerating System.

The constant, low temperature, produced by Mechanical Refrigeration, quickly chills and preserves the meats placed in the coolers at their best.



**YORK MANUFACTURING CO.**

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

**YORK, PA.**

# NUCOA

**Butters Bread**

**Stays Sweet**

## THE NUCOA BUTTER COMPANY

**New York**

**Chicago**

**San Francisco**

Harry G. King, owner of the Central meat market, Stillwater, Okla., which was recently burned, has resumed business.

Fire recently damaged the meat shop of John C. Stein, Eighteenth street and Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., to the extent of \$50.

The Sam Seelig Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has opened another meat market in that city, on the corner of Seventh and Alvarado streets.

The Bynn Yann Company will open another meat market in Cape Girardeau, Mo., in connection with their store on the corner of Good Hope and Sprigg streets.

### MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the Federal Meat Inspection Service are reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry as follows:

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.—Colonial Food Products Corporation, 424 Third avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; The Ko Ko Mar Co., West Forty-seventh street and Train avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Swift & Co., 37 Medford street, Somerville, Mass.; \*Eckert Packing Co., P. O. Box 272, Henderson, Ky.; Rogers Packing Co., 723-744 West Forty-fifth street, Chicago, Ill.; C. Stoppenbach's Sons, River street, Jefferson, Wis.

Meat Inspection Withdrawn.—Southern States Packing Co., Chipley, Fla.; The Thomas J. Kurdle Co., 3811 Eastern avenue, Baltimore, Md. (consolidated with establishment 649); The Skinner Co., 6023 S. Twenty-seventh street, Omaha, Nebr.; Hatley Bros. Co., New Richmond, Wis.; Royal Specialty Co., 8 and 10 W. Nineteenth street, New York, N. Y.

\*Conducts slaughtering.

**For Sausage Makers**

## BELL'S

Patent Parchment Lined

## SAUSAGE BAGS

and

## SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write

**THE WM. G. BELL CO.**  
**BOSTON MASS.**

### ENGLAND ADMITS LARD FREE.

Free importation of lard into England has been permitted since January 24, provided that the lard is not supplied from the seaboard before February 21. During the war lard was placed completely under Government control. Although there have been no openings in the British markets for American lard for some time the commodity stands supreme on the European markets. Now that Government control is to be taken off it is expected that the trade will swing into the old channels.

# New York Section

J. A. Fonyo of the branch house department of Wilson & Company, Chicago, is in town this week.

J. H. Burns, provision manager of Joseph Stern & Sons, spent a few days in Chicago this week.

Recent visitors on the New York Produce Exchange were C. M. Kerney, New Orleans, La., and W. W. May, Savannah, Ga.

T. C. Purdy of the Stamford, Conn., branch of Wilson & Company, who was injured in an automobile accident in January, hopes to be able to report for duty next Monday.

Geo. Ludeking has assumed the management of the Elizabeth branch of Wilson & Company, succeeding E. E. Merkert. Mr. Merkert will remain with the company in another capacity.

Vice-president C. M. Macfarlane, Sales Director E. S. Waterbury and S. T. White, head of the provision department of Morris & Company, Chicago, visited the plant of Joseph Stern & Son this week.

Senator Katlin of Brooklyn has introduced a bill (Printed No. 494) into the state senate which is identical to the Dickstein Sunday-opening bill. The bill is now before the Senate committee on codes.

E. P. Linn, offal department, E. J. Poirot, construction department, P. J. Leacy, manager of the branch house department, Morris & Company, Chicago, and O. G. Feldman, district manager at Philadelphia, were in town this week.

The informal dance of the New York

Butchers' Dressed Meat Company Mutual Aid Society was held at the Leslie, 83rd street and Broadway, on Friday evening. An account of this event will appear in these columns next week.

Prices realized on Swift & Company sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, February 19, on shipments sold out, ranged from 10 to 15.50 cents per pound and averaged 12.80 cents per pound.

F. B. Early, of Early & Moor, Inc., the well-known Boston import and export firm, was in New York this week. He reports that Emil Moor, who has been in the Orient making a survey of conditions there, has returned and resumed direction of the production end of the business.

August Elbert, of Elbert & Co., is taking his first vacation in many years. He is one of the well-known men in the trade, and a particularly hard worker, and this is a well-earned rest. He intends spending about two weeks at Miami, Fla., and two weeks for a trip to Havana. During his absence Vice President W. H. Bell is very much on the job, and everybody in the trade knows what that means.

The number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, February 19, 1921, are reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 734 lbs.; Brooklyn, 23 lbs.; Bronx, 465 lbs.; Queens, 321 lbs.; total, 1,543 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 2,551 lbs.; Bronx, 350 lbs.; total, 2,201 lbs. Poultry and game—Queens, 21 lbs.

The financial statement for 1920 of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company Mutual Aid Society, which has just been handed in by the treasurer, August Feik, shows the society is worth over \$7,000. Nick Meyer says every employee in the New York Butchers' plant should be a member. Membership in this society is insurance of the best kind and the dues are only 15 cents per week, for which each member is given free medical aid in case of illness and a sick benefit of \$6.00 per week for eight consecutive weeks. There is also a death benefit of \$100. The officers for the year 1921 are: E. F. Edwards, president; Benjamin Lewin, vice-president; August Feik, treasurer; W. Mawhinney, recording secretary; John Haberman, financial secretary; and John Thorpe, sergeant-at-arms.

The Sanitation Committee of the Armour and Company Jersey City plant reports the sanitary condition of the various departments as nearing the 100% mark. This committee, the formation of which is the outcome of a suggestion made by Dr. R. M. Mullings, inspector-in-charge, Bureau of Animal Industry, who also suggested that records be kept by departments grading each one according to the rating given them, makes a tour of the plant once a week and closely inspects the premises and equipment of each and every department. All department superintendents and foremen have shown much interest and are anxious to have their department head the list, causing keen rivalry throughout the plant. The committee is composed of Henry W. Young, government inspector, appointed by the inspector-in-charge, Dr. R. M. Mullings, and W. D. Priel and O. D. Owens, appointed by the superintendent of the plant.

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Feb. 24, 1921, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
<b>Fresh Beef—</b>				
<b>STEERS:</b>				
Choice	\$17.00@18.00	\$17.00@18.00	\$17.00@18.00	\$17.00@18.00
Good	14.00@16.00	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.50	15.50@16.00
Medium	12.00@13.00	14.00@14.50	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Common	10.00@11.00	11.00@11.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
<b>COWS:</b>				
Good	12.00@13.00	12.00@12.00	12.50@14.00	13.50@14.50
Medium	11.00@12.00	11.50@12.00	11.50@12.00	12.50@13.50
Common	10.00@11.00	10.50@11.00	11.00@11.50	12.00@13.00
<b>BULLS:</b>				
Good	12.00@13.00	12.00@12.00	12.50@14.00	13.50@14.50
Medium	11.00@12.00	11.50@12.00	11.50@12.00	12.50@13.50
Common	10.00@11.00	10.50@11.00	11.00@11.50	12.00@13.00
<b>Fresh Veal—</b>				
Choice	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	21.00@22.00	22.00@24.00
Good	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@22.00
Medium	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@19.00
Common	12.00@14.00	12.00@13.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00
<b>Fresh Lamb and Mutton—</b>				
<b>LAMBS:</b>				
Choice	18.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00
Good	15.00@17.00	18.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	20.00@21.00
Medium	14.00@15.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@20.00
Common	12.00@13.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@17.00
<b>YEARLINGS:</b>				
Good	13.00@14.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Medium	12.00@13.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00
Common	10.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00
<b>MUTTON:</b>				
Good	9.00@10.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.50	14.00@15.00
Medium	8.00@9.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00	12.00@13.00
Common	7.00@8.00	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00	10.00@11.00
<b>Fresh Pork Cuts—</b>				
<b>LOINS:</b>				
8-10 lb. average	21.00@22.00	22.00@23.00	23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00
10-12 lb. average	19.00@20.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
12-14 lb. average	17.00@18.00	19.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
14-16 lb. average	16.00@17.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
16 lb. over	15.00@16.00	16.00@17.50	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00
<b>SHOULDERS:</b>				
Skinned	13.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
<b>PICNICS:</b>				
4-6 lb. average	13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@16.00
6-8 lb. average	12.00@13.00	13.50@14.00	14.00@15.00	12.00@14.00
<b>BUTTS:</b>				
Boneless	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@18.00
Boston style	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@18.00

\*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

## PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Feb. 23, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 25@28c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 24c; 10@12 lbs., 23c; 12@14 lbs., 22c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 18c; 10@12 lbs., 17c; 12@14 lbs., 17c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 17c; 12@14 lbs., 17c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 17c; 8@10 lbs., 18c; 10@12 lbs., 17c; 12@14 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 16c; 12@14 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 23@24c; 10@12 lbs., 22@23c; 12@14 lbs., 21c; dressed hogs, 16½c; city steam lard, 11½@11¾c; compound, 10c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 22@23c; 10@12 lbs., 21@22c; 12@14 lbs., 20@21c; 14@16 lbs., 18@19c; skinned shoulders, 14c; boneless butts, 23c; Boston butts, 17c; lean trimmings, 11c; regular trimmings, 8c; spareribs, 23c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 4c; livers, 2c; tails, 8c; pig tongues, 12c.

## CANADIAN STOCK DISPOSITION.

Purchases and shipments of Canadian livestock during 1920, at the five leading markets, are reported by the Dominion Department of Agriculture as follows:

	Canadian packers.	Local butchers.	Canadian shpts.	U. S. shpts.
Cattle	149,195	37,399	7,195	31,453
Butcher cattle	475,280	63,490	31,135	41,963
Hogs	553,052	72,711	23,619	174
Sheep	149,365	34,125	43,436	2,262
Lambs	222,846	69,745	7,192	43,750



## N. Y. Sausagemaker Tells German Conditions

Meat trade conditions in Germany are revealed from a new angle by a journeyman sausagemaker, well known in the New York trade, who gave up his position in New York at the close of the war and made an extensive trip through Germany and other war-devastated countries. He has now returned to this country, and in a letter to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER describes some of the conditions in Europe as he saw them. The letter follows:

New York City, Feb. 8, 1921.

Editor The National Provisioner:

I have just returned to New York after an absence of about 15 months, which I spent in Germany and other European countries. While in Europe I had many opportunities to study the effect of the war upon the industries of the old world—the meat industry in particular.

I am sending you a money order for the renewal of my subscription to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. I am anxious to see your paper once more, as I have missed it greatly during my absence.

I left here on November 8, 1919, and went first to Denmark. From there I went to Germany, and was greatly surprised at the conditions which I encountered in that country.

My first stopping place was Warnemünde, and frankly, the conditions here were awful. There were no lights to speak of, either on the streets or in the buildings, and everything was in a run-down and dilapidated condition. The train which took me from Warnemünde to Hamburg was dark and unheated. The curtains were down, the windows broken, and in fact accommodations were almost entirely lacking. I found Hamburg also in a dark and miserable condition. The town hall was so riddled with revolutionist bullets that it was impossible to count the holes.

All of the other cities were in a similar condition, with the exception of Berlin. Here there was more light and more life, and the entire population seemed bent on having a good time. Restaurants, cafes, theatres and race tracks were always crowded. No doubt it was but the natural reaction from the hard times experienced in the last three or four years.

### Meat Scarce and High.

Meat was very scarce, wherever I went. The prices were fixed by the government and the meat was rationed out to the public in small amounts. Each person was given from 200 to 300 grams per week, in addition to some bologna. Of course by paying an exorbitant price, one could secure all the meat he wanted. Austria was really worse off in this respect, although

she was afforded some relief by meat which was shipped from Germany.

All purchases were checked up by means of cards issued to the purchasers. This regulation was in force up to November 1, 1920. At that time it was removed from everything except milk, sugar and fats, which are still very scarce.

The slaughter houses have resumed operations and are killing cattle, calves, hogs and sheep in the same manner as they did before the war. The farmer sells his stock to the "commissionaire," who sells it to the wholesale butcher; he, in turn, sells it to the retail butcher. In the rural sections everyone seems to be busy raising cattle and hogs.

The retail butchers are also getting down to business. They are putting on display many new kinds of bologna, and have larger stocks of meat in their shops. They claim, however, that they realized a better profit when they sold meat under the card system.

### Retail Meat Price Scale.

The present retail prices of meats, as sold in the German shops, would be represented approximately by the following list:

BEEF—	Marks.
Soup meat .....	12@14
Pot roast .....	14@16
Round steak .....	16@18
Roulades .....	16@18
Chopped meat .....	16
Bones .....	2@ 3
VEAL—	
Shoulder and neck .....	14@16
Veal chops .....	20@22
Boneless veal .....	24
Veal sausage (for frying).....	20
LAMB—	
Leg of lamb .....	13@16
Shoulder and neck .....	12@14
Lamb chops (untrimmed).....	16
PORK—	
Fresh ham .....	22
Shoulder .....	20@22
Pork chops .....	22@24
Bacon .....	24@28
Fat bacon .....	26@28

### BOLOGNA—

Frankfurters .....	15@16
Vienna style .....	16@18
Head cheese .....	18
Meat and liver bologna.....	20
Mettwurst .....	28
Fresh sausage .....	12@14
Blood bologna .....	18@24

On December 6, 1920, I left Germany and went through Holland to Amsterdam, thence to Boulogne, Plymouth, Cornwall and Vigo. I sailed to Havana, Cuba, and from there went to Mexico, where I visited Vera Cruz, Monterey and other points. On my return trip to New York I went through Laredo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Pittsburgh. Needless to say, old New York looked better to me than it had ever looked before, and I am anxious now to get back to my work, which is making bologna.

Yours very truly,

W. H.

### SOUTH AMERICAN PLANT OPENS.

Advices from South America state that the International Products Company has started to slaughter cattle and freeze beef at its two plants on the Parana river, in anticipation of the commencement of shipping of meat products from Paraguay to England. The company's two vessels have left the United States for South America and the first should arrive there shortly for its initial cargo, destined for European consumption. The two boats have a combined capacity for carrying 300,000 head of cattle per annum.

### D. GECK, Inc.

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## Calfskins

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# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to prime.....	6.50@10.25
Cows, common to choice.....	2.00@ 6.50
Bulls, common to choice.....	5.00@ 6.80
Heifers, choice.....	5.00@ 7.75

## LIVE CALVES

Calves, veals, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@16.50
Calves, veals, culs, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@ 9.00
Calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	@.....

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, ordinary to choice, 100 lbs.....	8.50@10.25
Sheep, ewes, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 5.00
Wethers.....	@.....
Sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.....	@ 7.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10 1/4
Hogs, medium.....	@10 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11 1/4
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@11 1/4
Rough.....	@ 8 1/4

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	10 @20
Choice, native, light.....	18 @20
Native, common to fair.....	14 @17

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Good, native, heavy.....	16 @17 1/4
Choice, native, light.....	15 @16
Native, common to good.....	13 @14
Choice, Western, heavy.....	15 @16
Choice, Western, light.....	14 @15
Common to fair, Texas.....	12 @13
Good to choice heifers.....	14 @15
Common to fair heifers.....	13 @14
Choice cows.....	14 @15
Common to fair cows.....	12 @13
Fresh bologna hams.....	9 @10

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@21	@26
No. 2 ribs.....	@15	@24
No. 3 ribs.....	@12	@22
No. 1 loins.....	@26	@30
No. 2 loins.....	@18	27 @28
No. 3 loins.....	@13	23 @25
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	21 @22	21 @23
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	20 @21	18 @20
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	19 @20	16 @17
No. 1 rounds.....	@15	@17
No. 2 rounds.....	@12	15 @16
No. 3 rounds.....	@11	14 @15
No. 1 chucks.....	@11	@12
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 8	10 @11
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 6	@ 9

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	@23
Western calves, fair to good.....	@21
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@18

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@15 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@15 1/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@16
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@16 1/4
Pigs.....	@16 1/4

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	21 @22
Lambs, choice.....	20 @21
Sheep, choice.....	@13
Sheep, medium to good.....	@11
Sheep, culs.....	@10

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs, avg.....	@27
Smoked hams, 12@14 lbs, avg.....	@25
Smoked picnics, light.....	@17
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@17
Smoked shoulders.....	@20
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@38
Dried beef nets.....	@52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@22

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@24
Frozen pork loins.....	@23
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@20
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@20
Shoulders, city.....	@.....
Butts, regular, Western.....	17 @19
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@.....
Butts, boneless, Western.....	21 @22
Fresh hams, city.....	@.....
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	15 @16
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@18

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	70.00@ 80.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	40.00@ 50.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	40.00@ 50.00
White hooft, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C. trim'd.....	@37c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@30c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@60c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@60c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 5c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@20c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@ 8c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@22 1/4c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 9c.	a pair

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 1 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.85
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@1.75
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@25
Hog bungs, export.....	@28
Hog bungs, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@28
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@45
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@12
Beef bladders, small, per dos.....	@1.40
Beef, weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 6

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18 1/2	21 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, red.....	26	30
Allspice.....	6	9
Cinnamon.....	13	18
Coriander.....	5	8
Cloves.....	22	27
Ginger.....	12	15
Mace.....	38	48

## CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dble. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	9 1/4	9 1/4
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	10 1/4	10 1/4
Refined nitrate soda, C. L. gran.....	5	4 1/4
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L. gran.....	5 1/4	5 1/4
Refined nitrate soda, C. L. crystal.....	5 1/4	5 1/4
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L. crystal.....	6	6 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .16
No. 2 skins.....	@ .14
No. 3 skins.....	@ .06
Branded skins.....	@ .06
Ticky skins.....	@ .06
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .11
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .09
No. 1, 9 1/4@12 1/4 lbs.....	@ 1.50
No. 2, 9 1/4@12 1/4 lbs.....	@ 1.30
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/4@12 1/4 lbs.....	@ 1.05
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/4@12 1/4 lbs.....	@ .85
Branded skins, 9 1/4@12 1/4 lbs.....	@ .80

Ticky skins, 9 1/4@12 lbs.....	@ .90
No. 1, 12 1/4@14 lbs.....	@ 2.00
No. 2, 12 1/4@14 lbs.....	@ 1.75
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4@14 lbs.....	@ 1.50
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4@14 lbs.....	@ 1.25
No. 1 kip, 14@18 lbs.....	@ 2.50
No. 2 kips, 14@18 lbs.....	@ 2.25
No. 1 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@ 2.00
No. 2 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@ 1.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 3.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 2.75
Branded kips.....	@ 1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 2.00
Ticky kips.....	@ 1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 2.00

All skins must have tail bone cut.

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@39
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@39
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@36
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@33
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
W'n, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@36
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@33
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@29
Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@38
Western, dry picked, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@37
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@37
Western, dry picked, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@34
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@30
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.	
Western, dry picked, boxes.....	@28
Western, scalded.....	@27
Ducks—	
Western, fatted, boxes.....	@40
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to dos., dos.....	@12.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to dos., dos.....	@10.50
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to dos., dos.....	@ 9.50
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to dos., dos.....	7.00@ 8.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to dos.....	5.00@ 6.00
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@ 2.50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, via express, fancy.....	35 @37
Chickens, via express.....	27 @30
Old roosters, via freight.....	18 @18
Turkeys, via freight.....	45 @48
Ducks, via freight.....	40 @45
Geese, via freight.....	25 @26
Pigeons, per pair.....	55 @70
Guineas, per pair.....	50 @65

## BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@49
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	49 1/4 @50
Creamery, first.....	46 @48
Creamery, seconds.....	35 @42
Creamery, lower grades.....	30 @34

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	@42
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@41
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	38 @40
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	@37
Fresh gath. checks, fair to choice, dry.....	@32
Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1.....	35 @36

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY

Bone meal, steamed 3 and 50, per ton.....	30.00@32.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@40.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 4.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.75
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 30.00@45.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	3.00@ 3.25
Garbage tankage.....	@16.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	4.00@ 4.50
Foreign fish guano, testing 12@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent P. Phos. lime.....	5.00@ 5.50
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	4.00 and 50c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent, in bags.....	3.15@ 3.25

